

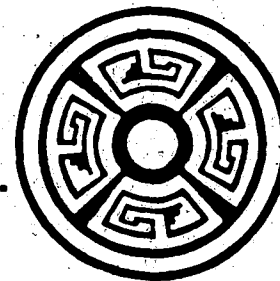
August 12, 1993

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**PHASE II/III ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
OF THE GOTT'S COURT PARKING FACILITY,  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND**

**FINAL REPORT**

**R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
337 East Third Street  
Frederick, Maryland 21701**



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**PREPARED FOR:**

**City of Annapolis  
160 Duke of Gloucester Street  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401**

**VOLUME 1 OF 3**

Rec'd 12/21/94  
Doc 130,050

August 12, 1993

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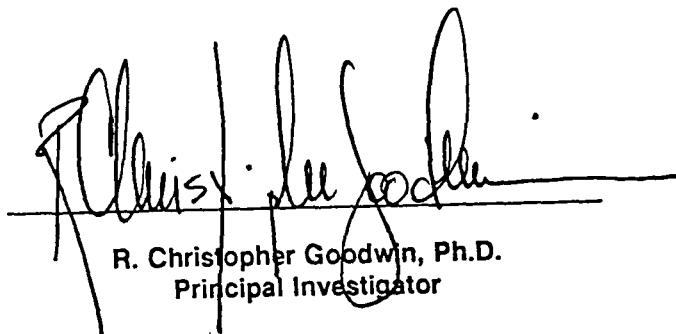
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OF THE GOTT'S COURT PARKING FACILITY,  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

FINAL REPORT



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with

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R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
337 East Third Street  
Frederick, Maryland 21701

August 1993

for

City of Annapolis  
160 Duke of Gloucester Street  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

## ABSTRACT

This study presents the results of archival and archeological investigations at Gott's Court, a three-acre project area located within the interior of a triangular block bounded by Northwest, West and Calvert Streets, in the City of Annapolis, Maryland. A multi-story parking facility has replaced the former surface parking lot. This study was undertaken by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., on behalf of the City of Annapolis. These investigations were conducted in compliance with Article 83-B, Sections 5-617 and 5-618, of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Based on data derived from preliminary archival research, a predictive model of the Gott's Court project area was developed with the assistance of a computerized Geographic Information System (GIS). The computer-generated map series illustrated the sequence of development in the project area, from its commercial/residential status during the early to mid-eighteenth century, through its nineteenth century mixed residential and commercial use, to the construction of Gott's Court during the early twentieth century. The sampling strategy developed for the archeological investigations was based on the map series, on the results of previous investigations within the block, and on preliminary research data. Preliminary research suggested that the potential for extant eighteenth through twentieth century archeological resources was high, but that the potential for intact prehistoric resources was very low.

Archival investigations indicated that continuous occupation of the block began as early as the second quarter of the eighteenth century, with various enterprises taking advantage of its location near the city gate. Artisans and craftsmen especially were drawn to this area. By the mid-nineteenth century, most of the exterior of the block had experienced commercial residential development; large lots were divided and additional smaller dwellings were built along Calvert, West, and Northwest Streets. Several substantial commercial enterprises were located within the block, including two stables, and a tavern. By the late nineteenth century, the character of the block had changed from mixed residential and commercial to predominantly commercial; the interior remained essentially undeveloped until Gott's Court was built in 1907.

Field investigations undertaken between October 1991 and February 1992 resulted in the identification of 100 features associated with historic activities in the project area. These features primarily represented domestic and commercial rear yard activities associated with eighteenth and nineteenth century dwellings and business enterprises along West, Northwest, and Calvert Streets, and with the twentieth century occupation of Gott's Court. The spatial and temporal distribution of these features reflected a pattern of property use that coincided closely with broader trends of the historical development of the City of Annapolis.

More than 21,000 artifacts were recovered from the site. Ceramic, faunal, and botanical materials from several features were subjected to in-depth analysis. These features included: a cellar and a kitchen midden associated with the mid-eighteenth century activities of the John Golder family; a well associated with early nineteenth century activities along Calvert Street; and a sample of materials from a sheet midden associated with Gott's Court during the early twentieth century.

The data from these investigations were analyzed to develop an understanding of the use-history of the area throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. Although the primary focus was the occupation of Gott's Court during the twentieth century, excavations and analysis indicated that the interior of the block retained a great deal of information about domestic and cultural activities throughout Annapolitan history.



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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Project Location and Description**

This report presents the results of Phase II and III archeological investigations of the Gott's Court Parking Facility project area in Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. This project was undertaken by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., of Frederick, Maryland, on behalf of the City of Annapolis. The city received state financial assistance for the parking facility, making it subject to compliance with Article 83B, Sections 5-617 and 5-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

The project area consisted of a roughly square parcel, approximately three acres in size, located in the center of the triangle formed by West, Northwest, and Calvert Streets. A multi-story parking facility, including underground parking levels, replaced the former paved surface parking lot.

#### **Objectives**

These investigations had two principal objectives: (1) Phase II evaluation of archeological components in the project area, applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]); and, (2) Phase III data recovery of significant deposits, features, and components. These objectives were addressed through a combination of archival, field, and laboratory investigations. Archival research emphasized development of local socio-economic and historical contexts for application in interpretation and evaluation of prehistoric and historic occupations of the project area; preparation of a sensitivity model of potentially significant cultural resources within the project area; and, development of a research design for field testing. Archeological field investigations combined manual and mechanized excavations designed to enable evaluation of the nature, extent, and integrity of archeological deposits that previously had been identified through archival research. Subsequent Phase III mitigation focused on recordation of features and on archeological data recovery of representative samples of the archeological components elucidated during Phase II excavations.

Dr. R. Christopher Goodwin served as Principal Investigator for this project; Suzanne Sanders, M.A. was the Project Manager. Archival investigations were conducted by Michelle Moran, B.A., and Martha Williams, M.A., M.Ed.; field investigations were supervised by Suzanne Sanders and Cynthia Whitley, M.A. Public interpretation programs were developed and supervised by Martha Williams.

#### **Organization of the Report**

Chapter I of this report describes the project's location and its research objectives. Chapter II reviews the natural and cultural settings of and previous archeological and historical research in the vicinity of the project area. Chapter III reviews research methods applied during the archival and archeological investigations. Chapter IV presents an historical perspective of the project area; the results of the field and archival investigations are presented in Chapter V. Chapter VI examines the major archeological components discovered in the project area and reviews the results of laboratory analyses of excavated sub-assemblages. Chapter VII summarizes the report and presents management recommendations.

In addition, several appendices provide supplementary information. An updated state site form is included in Appendix I; an artifact inventory is attached as Appendix II. Appendix III contains the results of faunal analyses; Appendix IV contains the results of oyster shell and soil chemical analysis. A research design for compositional study of tin-glazed wares is presented in Appendix V. An edited transcript of informant interviews is presented in Appendix VI. Appendix VII contains materials from public interpretation; and Appendix VIII contains resumes of key project personnel.

## CHAPTER II

### NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

#### Natural Setting

Anne Arundel County occupies approximately 417 square miles in the east-central portion of Maryland, adjacent to the Chesapeake Bay. Lying within the Atlantic Coastal Plain, the geologic materials for soils within the county consist largely of unconsolidated deposits of gravel, sand, silt, and clay. These deposits range in age from Cretaceous in the northern portions of the county to recent in flood plain areas (Kirby and Matthews 1973:1).

The Gott's Court project area is located in the urban environment of the City of Annapolis, the county seat of Anne Arundel County and the capital of the State of Maryland, within Maryland's Archeological Research Unit 7, the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-South-Rhode-West Drainages (Figure 1). Annapolis occupies a riverine environment adjacent to the Severn River. Spa Creek is located approximately 3,000 ft (914.4 m) southeast of the project area; College Creek is approximately 1,500 ft (457.20 m) northwest (Figure 2). Both creeks flow into the Severn River, a major tidal estuary of the Chesapeake Bay.

Located within the Monmouth-Collington soil association, the City of Annapolis area has level to steep, well-drained sandy and loamy soils composed of sediments containing glauconite (Kirby and Matthews 1973). All mapped soils within the project area belong to the Collington Urban land complex; this complex comprises level to gently sloping Collington soils and disturbed land comprised of Collington materials. Undisturbed soils constitute approximately 25 per cent of the area, while soils that have had large portions of the original profile removed account for about 50 per cent of the area (Kirby and Matthews 1973:21). Collington series soils are deep, well-drained, predominantly brown upland soils, with silty or sandy loam surface soils and a sandy clay loam subsoil. Formed from unconsolidated sandy sediments of the Coastal Plain, these soils contain a moderate amount of greensand (Kirby and Matthews 1973:19).

A typical profile of the Collington soil series consists of several distinct strata. In general, the surficial stratum is an 8 in (20.32 cm) thick layer of brown (10YR4/3) fine sandy loam, underlain by a B21t of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay loam extending to a depth of approximately 15 in (38.1 cm). Below these strata are sandy clay loam B22t and B3 horizons consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) and yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loams extending to 32 in (81.28 cm). The C horizon, consisting of light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) fine sandy loam (C1) over light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) fine sandy loam lenses with fine loamy sand and glauconite (C2), begins at approximately 32 in (81.28 cm) below the surface and continues to a depth of 50 in (127 cm) (Kirby and Matthews 1973:19). All soil horizons contain black grains of glauconite (black sand).

No native vegetation remains within the immediate vicinity of the project area; however, the native vegetation would have consisted of hardwoods, mainly red and white oaks, sweetgum, and yellow poplar, mixed with stands of Virginia pine (Kirby and Matthews 1973:19). At the time of these investigations, vegetation in the vicinity of the project area consisted of introduced ornamental species and of landscaped lawns associated with urban domestic, commercial, and governmental buildings. The project block itself was covered by a macadam and concrete parking lot.

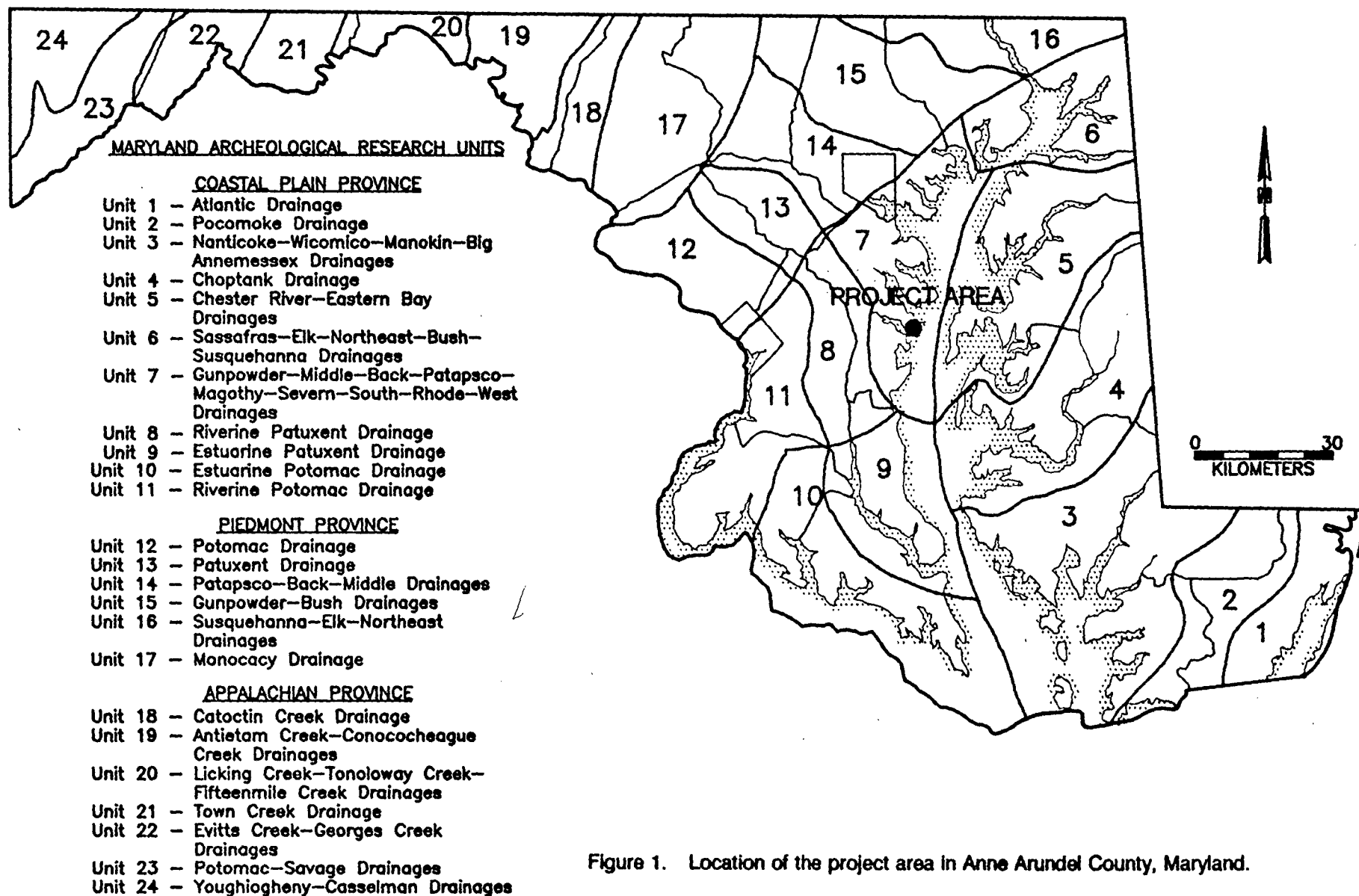


Figure 1. Location of the project area in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

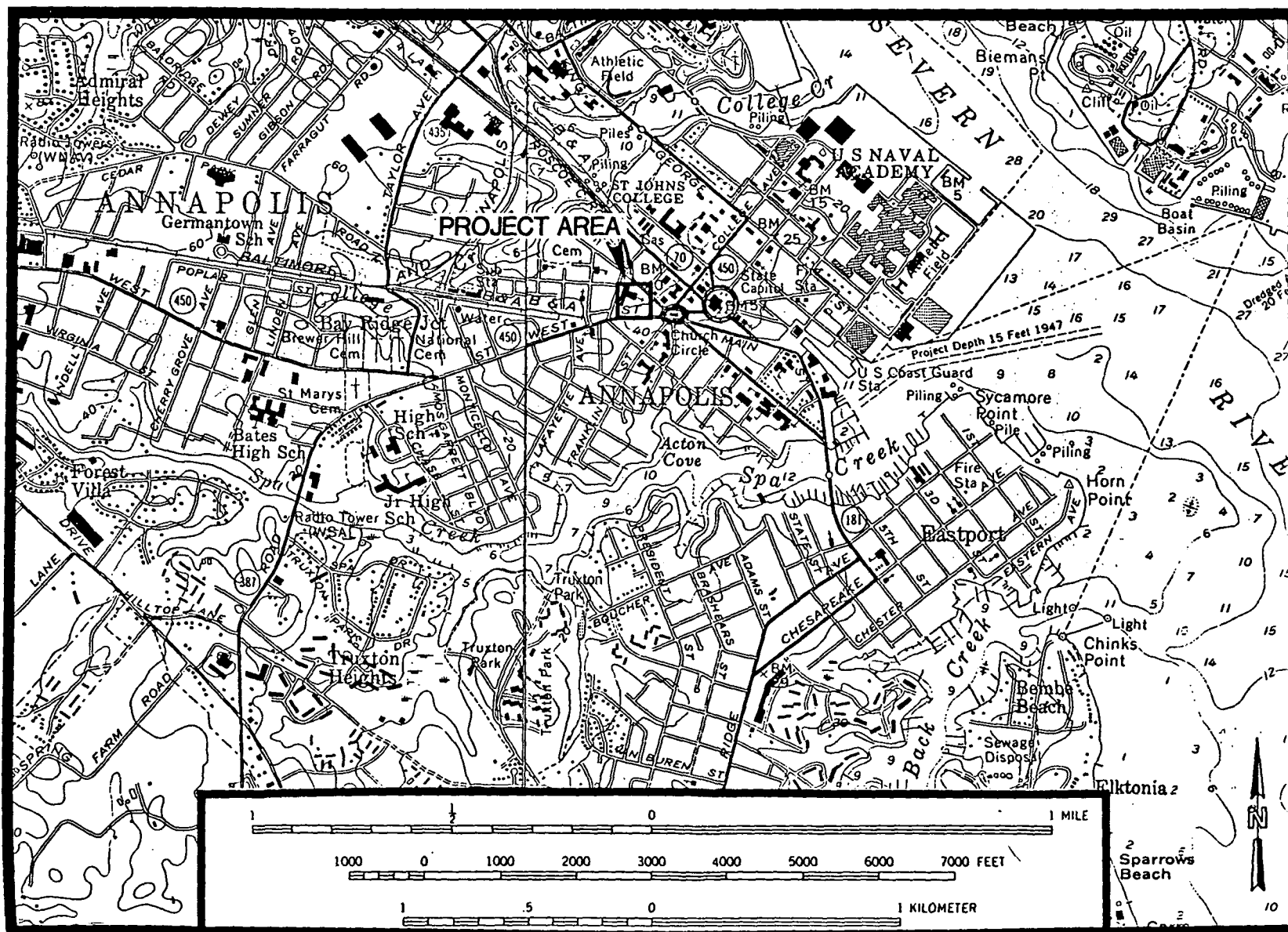


Figure 2. Excerpts from the USGS Annapolis, Md. (1957, Photorevised 1978), and South River, Md. (1957, Photorevised 1978), 7.5' quadrangles, showing the location of the project area.

## Historic Setting

### Previous Investigations

Development of the research design and predictive model for the project area revealed that previous archeological investigations in and near the project area have demonstrated that this locality has a low probability to contain intact prehistoric resources (Hopkins 1986; Leone and Potter 1984; Warner 1992). Based upon these findings, which included previous excavations in the project area (Warner 1992), background research for these investigations focused only on site-specific history, and on development of the historic context.

The block bounded by Church Circle, Calvert, Northwest, and West streets has been the focus of several previous documentary and archeological investigations. In 1987, Dr. Jean Russo of Historic Annapolis, Inc. conducted intensive land record research of the block, focusing on the potential effect of the proposed Annapolis Transit Center (Russo 1987). Russo's work incorporated the results of earlier studies, including material generated by a block study of Annapolis funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (Papenfuss and McWilliams 1969) and by the Annapolis Urban Renewal Authority's historic structures report on West and Cathedral Streets (Maryland Historical Trust 1969). Russo also consulted census records, city directories, newspapers, and maps to investigate eighteenth and nineteenth century land use patterns within the block.

In 1989, Archeology in Annapolis conducted a preliminary study of the interior of the block encompassing the Gott's Court (18AP52) parking lot, including two sections of the current testing area. Two test units placed within the rear yard of the standing structures at 40-50 West Street yielded late eighteenth through early nineteenth century artifacts, including tin-glazed earthenware, pearlware, and creamware, recovered from depths of between 2.5 and 3.5 ft (0.76-1.07 m). These deposits were interpreted as remnants of the ca. 1760 Archibald Golder occupation, and of the lot's subsequent use as a tavern or hotel service area after 1799 (*Maryland Gazette*, 28 November 1799). Two units also were excavated in the northeastern section of the current project area. These units had been disturbed by utility lines; however, early nineteenth century occupation levels were discernible at a depth of approximately 2 ft (61 cm). Later deposits associated with the early to mid-twentieth century occupation of Gott's Court were confined to strata within 1.5 ft (46 cm) of the parking lot surface (Warner 1992).

In addition to the Gott's Court site, two other archeological sites have been investigated within the block bounded by Northwest, Calvert, and West streets (Warner 1992). Phase II excavations were conducted in the backyard lots of the Quinn House at 20 West Street (18AP35) and of the adjacent property at 22 West Street (18AP51), both located east of the project area. Although no formal report has been filed for the Quinn House Site (18AP35), a review of the artifact inventory and of the archeological site file data for the project indicated that five test units were excavated in the backyard lot of that property. Artifacts from these units suggested an initial occupation of the site during the middle third of the eighteenth century. Nineteenth century cultural deposits, indicated by the presence of whiteware, apparently were confined to upper strata within 2 ft (61 cm) of the present surface. Late eighteenth/early nineteenth century deposits, characterized by the presence of pearlware, tin-glazed earthenware, and creamware, were encountered at a depth of approximately 2.3 ft (70 cm). Earlier eighteenth century deposits, containing North Devon gravel-tempered earthenwares, slipwares, and tin-glazed earthenwares, were recovered from strata below 4.4 ft (1.34 m).

A partial draft report on the excavations at the 22 West Street Back Lot (Ernststein 1991a) indicated that at least 17 test units excavated during that study revealed more than 30 features, including a series of overlapping brick floors, walkways, structural foundations, and garden walls.

The deepest strata at the site contained mid-eighteenth century cultural deposits that included tin-glazed earthenware, Westerwald stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, and white salt glazed stoneware; these deposits were located 2 to 4 ft (0.61 - 1.22 m) below site datum (Ernstein 1991a).

Part of the Gott's Court project area is located within the revised boundaries of the Annapolis Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The district incorporates most of the original 1695 Baroque town plan, consisting of two public circles connected by a grid pattern of radiating streets. Houses within the district, dating from the late seventeenth through the early twentieth centuries, represent high-quality buildings of various periods and styles. Eighteenth and early-to-mid-nineteenth century commercial and residential buildings are present along West Street. The district is significant on the national, state, and local levels: Annapolis once served as the national capital, and the city remains the state capital and the county seat of Anne Arundel County (Henry and Andrews 1984). The original National Historic Landmark Boundary established in 1965 encompasses the entire project area.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties lists a series of structures along the West Street side of the block that encompasses the project area. Site AA-699, located east of the project area at 26 West Street, is a Georgian-style townhouse constructed before 1765; this five-bay, two-and-one-half story brick structure served as part of Ghiselin's Ordinary, as did the building at 28-30 West Street (AA-700). During the Continental Congress of 1784, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe stayed at the tavern/boarding house, whose buildings are listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey as HABS No. MD-268 (30 West Street) and HABS No. MD-269 (26-28 West Street).

A three-bay, two-story frame house that dates from the late 1880s is located at 34 West Street (AA-702); this vernacular structure contributes to the historic streetscape, despite its altered facade. The three-bay, two-story frame building at 38 West Street (AA-704), a commercial structure built during the late nineteenth century, exemplifies the Victorian-Italianate style. The wood frame buildings at 40 (AA-705) and 44 West Street (AA-705/1990) are two-bay, two-and-one-half story vernacular structures, both built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Situated at 46 West Street (AA705/1991), outside of the southern boundary of the project area, is a two and one-half story, six-bay Georgian-style structure dating from the first third of the nineteenth century; it has late nineteenth century additions. The 1983 survey form compiled by Russell Wright describes the property as a significant "survivor of the 18th C at this important location." An Historic American Buildings Survey inventory form for 42-50 West Street (AA-705), compiled by William Morgan in 1967, ascribes a ca. 1750s date to the building, and also establishes Charles Carroll as the original owner of the property, which was used as a tavern. Until 1765, the building served as the Sign of the Waggon and Horse under the proprietorship of John Golder, whose son managed the store after the Revolutionary War. The structure also was known as the Sign of the Pennsylvania Farmer and Hunter's Tavern (Papenfuss et al. 1976:333).

### Cultural Setting

Settlement Period (1634 - 1750). In 1632, Cecil Calvert inherited a charter for a new English colony in the northern Chesapeake from his father, George Calvert, who had secured the Maryland grant from Charles I (Wiltach 1931:35). Two years later, 150 English colonists settled at St. Mary's City in the lower tidewater area of Maryland (Fausz 1984:12). The success of tobacco cultivation in the colony of Virginia encouraged early Maryland colonists to adopt this agricultural focus, which required a large labor force of indentured servants and slaves.

Colonial settlement spread northward during the mid-seventeenth century into the region presently defined as Anne Arundel County. In 1648, enforcement of the Conventicle Act of 1642 forced many Puritans to disband and flee from established colonial settlements in Virginia (Ridgely 1841:33; Shafer 1900:51). Maryland Governor William Stone, a Protestant, invited the expelled religious dissidents to Maryland. The following year, some of these Puritans moved north, acquiring tracts of land on the north shore of the Severn River, and founding the community of Providence. By 1650, the settlement had become organized into a county, which included "that part of the province of Maryland, on the west side of the bay of Chesapeake, over against the Isle of Kent, formally called by the name of Providence" (Ridgely 1841:37). On April 29 of that year, Providence was included in the new county of Annarundell, named in memory of Cecil Calvert's wife (Mathews 1907:435).

Although the community of Providence later was abandoned, a small village emerged around Todd's Landing (present-day Spa Creek) by the 1670s; this settlement came to be known as Anne Arundel Towne or Arundelton (Ware 1990:68). By 1694, Anne Arundel Town served as a port and place of trade. The General Assembly appointed a commission to lay out the town into lots, streets, and lanes. The new royal governor, Francis Nicholson, convinced the assembly to move the capital from St. Mary's to this new location (Ridgely 1841:87). More centrally located than southern St. Mary's, Annapolis also was rooted more firmly in Protestantism and helped symbolize the shift from Catholic Calvert authority to the Anglican government. In 1695, the town was given the name Annapolis to honor then-Princess Anne of England (Ware 1990:68).

Nicholson designed a revised plan for the new capital based on European urban planning principles of connecting circles and squares. Nicholson utilized the two dominant hills of Annapolis for the location of two circles, which were linked through radiating streets. The Statehouse was situated within a 520-ft circle, while the smaller circle contained St. Anne's Episcopal Church. Despite the design of the town, much of Annapolis remained undeveloped by the turn of the eighteenth century, since wealthy investors such as Charles Carroll "the Settler" preferred to live outside the city on country estates (Brugger 1988:41).

Improvements within the seat of government were gradual. In 1696, the Assembly decreed that "an handsome pair of gates be made at ye coming in of the towne, and two triangular houses built for ye rangers" (Ridgely 1841:89); these gates were situated at what is now the intersection of Calvert and West Streets, just west of the project area. The state house was nearly completed by 1697 (Ridgely 1841:93). Still, settlement within the town remained sparse. A correspondent of the Royal Society noted in 1699 that approximately 40 dwellings stood in the town, "seven or eight of which can afford a good lodging for strangers" (Papenfuse 1975:9).

Industrial and commercial growth helped Annapolis procure the designation of "city" in 1708 (Ridgely 1841:109). Four years later, in 1718, a commission was established to survey the city; that commission set aside ten acres of public pasture on the north side of the city, and divided the area east of powder-house hill into 20 half-acre lots. The survey was commissioned for "better encouragement of the poor tradesmen to dwell in the town, and carry on their respective trades." James Stoddert's survey replaced the original Richard Beard survey of 1696, destroyed during the burning of the State House in 1704 (Ridgely 1841:112). The Stoddert survey, which depicted the owners of the original lots of the block encompassing the project area, indicated that Charles Carroll owned lots 67-69 at that time. Although Carroll originally owned Lot 70 as well, Allen Quynn had acquired that parcel by 1718. The current project area includes portions of historic lots 67 through 70.

While early town growth may have been associated with the political development of Annapolis, the town gradually established a significant industrial base. The first tanyard was built by 1708, and at least three others were in operation by 1763. The port town also gained a



reputation for ship building and repair; after 1735, the ship building and ropemaking industries expanded (Papenfuse 1975:10). During the early eighteenth century, ship chandlers at Annapolis earned a reputation for fine repair work (Brugger 1988:65).

Between 1715 and 1740, the permanent population of the town more than doubled, rising from 405 to 832 residents (Papenfuse 1975:14). Many residents associated with the political life of Annapolis belonged to the professional or landed class, which supported a growing artisan class; several such craftsmen resided in the vicinity of the project area. By 1730, Philip Syng Sr. had moved from Philadelphia to Annapolis, where he opened a silver and watch shop on West Street. In 1741, John Inch established his own silver and watch shop, which he supplemented through tavern keeping (Brugger 1988:77).

West Street (earlier known as Cowpens Lane) emerged as a commercial corridor during this period, as craftsmen and those working in service occupations settled along the primary route into the city. Mid- eighteenth century advertisements in the *Maryland Gazette* reveal that various artisans and workers, including a whip maker, a chimney sweep, a saddler, and a hatter, operated from establishments "near the City Gate" (Green 1989:19,66,71,91). The *Maryland Gazette* also indicates that John Golder and Andrew Thompson operated a ropewalk near the city gate. An advertisement for cordage from their shop mentioned that Golder also sold rum, sugar, cheese, and other goods (Green 1989:192,261).

Rural Agrarian Intensification and Town Development (1750 - 1815). Between 1748 and 1775, an average of more than 7,300 hogsheads of tobacco passed through Annapolis customs annually, reflecting the town's critical role in the Maryland economy. Wheat production gradually increased, and the volume of wheat and flour products exported from Annapolis also mounted (Baltz 1975:1). Trade with Britain formed a substantial portion of the Annapolitan economy during the mid-eighteenth century; indeed, Annapolis port records illustrate a rising number of arrivals from Britain between 1767 and 1772 (Brugger 1988:107). Annapolis also served as the port of entry for indentured servants and slaves (Baltz 1975:2). As early as 1729, slave shipments arrived in Annapolis; by 1755, approximately 300 slaves comprised close to one-third of the population (Ives 1979:132).

After 1763, as the planter class became affluent and its members sought ways to display and dispose of their wealth, a merchant class developed to meet these demands. Coevally, the capital and business leadership of Annapolis encouraged town development and crop diversification throughout the region (Papenfuse 1975:1). Between 1764 and 1774, 14 major townhouses, in addition to four combined residential/commercial structures, were constructed (Papenfuse 1975:16). The foundation for the new Statehouse was laid in 1772 (Ridgely 1841:146).

The burgeoning town prompted this 1769 description by William Eddis, surveyor of customs:

The buildings in Annapolis were formerly of small dimensions, and of an inelegant construction; but there are now several modern edifices, which make a good appearance. There are few habitations without gardens, some of which are planted in decent style, and are well-stocked....At present the city has more the appearance of an agreeable village, than the metropolis of an opulent province, as it contains within its limits a number of small fields, which are intended for future erections (Ridgely 1841:144-45).

As Annapolis achieved its status as a dominant colonial center, it also emerged as a meeting place for discussion of political dissent. As early as August 27, 1765, future

revolutionaries met in the city to denounce the Stamp Act. During the Annapolis Harbor version of the Boston Tea Party in 1774, the British brig *Peggy Stewart*, containing 2,320 pounds of tea, was set ablaze (Ridgely 1841:136,163).

The Revolutionary War afforded local merchants a brief period of expansion, as wartime speculation proved profitable. Annapolis also became an organizational center and distribution point for colonial troops during the war. The city was involved in the Revolution for eight years, from the arrival of the "Flying Camp" troops in 1776 to the preparation for bay defense during the period 1782-1783 (Papenfuse 1975:2,78,80). In January 1784, the State House in Annapolis served as the venue for the Continental Congress' ratification of the Treaty of Paris with Great Britain, which recognized American independence (Riley 1887:163). The building also had served as the location for George Washington's resigning of his commission on December 23 of the previous year (Brugger 1988:133).

After a brief period of post-war development, Annapolis was supplanted by Baltimore as a port and commercial center (Papenfuse 1975:2,78). Associated industries in Annapolis declined. Although innkeeping endured as a profitable industry during the 1780s, since the city remained a way station for travelers, a diminishing clientele precipitated financial difficulty for proprietors of ordinaries by 1790 (Papenfuse 1975:164). Local commercial enterprises, seeking ways to offset their losses, donated a dock and land for market use in 1783. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the public dock received farm produce and goods from local markets (Papenfuse 1975:154,225).

The Depression of 1785-86 further affected the economy of the town. By 1793, the collapse of the tobacco market ensured the end of the city's heyday. Although the presence of the state assembly saved the town from oblivion, Annapolis emerged from the eighteenth century as a quiet market town for local farmers (Papenfuse 1975:134,153). Despite its economic decline, the city continued to function as a county seat, serving as both a legal and a commercial hub for the surrounding community. In 1789, a new prison was constructed on Calvert Street near the corner of Northwest Street. With the abolition of the General Court in 1805, this building served as the county jail and remained in continuous use until 1912 (Radoff 1954:39). Annapolis also was a center of higher education. In 1784, the General Assembly passed an act to establish a college on the western shore, which ultimately became St. John's College (Ridgely 1841:237).

As Annapolis declined as a commercial and cultural center, the number of landed gentry maintaining homes in Annapolis dwindled, and the number of slaves diminished, dropping to 29 per cent of the population by this period. However, free people of color continued to reside in the town. By 1800, the number of African-American inhabitants had risen to 41 per cent of the population, with free blacks numbering 273 people (Ives 1979:132).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition and Economic Adaptation (1815 - 1870). The city of Baltimore continued to expand as a shipping center during this period, while Annapolis adapted to its more limited economic role. Despite the loss of commercial and industrial wealth, the city maintained stable population growth. State and county office holders, professionals, shopkeepers, and selected tradesmen continued to reside in the city (Henry and Andrews 1984). By 1830, according to the census report of that year, 2,623 people lived in Annapolis (Warren 1990:xvii); one decade later, the number had risen to 3,000 (Ridgely 1841:230). During the 1840s, the emergence of the railroad stimulated economic activity along the West Street commercial corridor. The depot and yards of the Annapolis & Elkridge (A&E) Railroad were established in the vicinity of Washington and West streets, near the project area. On December 25, 1840, the first train of the A&E Railroad traveled between Annapolis and Washington in less than three hours (Warren 1990:xvii). Hotels, livery stables, and taverns along West Street benefitted from the influx of passengers.

On June 13, 1845, President James K. Polk proposed the establishment of a naval school at Fort Severn, located on the eastern edge of Annapolis; the United States Naval Academy opened on October 10 of the same year (Shafer 1900:70). Congress provided a budget of \$28,200.00 to the academy in 1846 for the construction of new buildings and for the acquisition of new materials for the campus (Sweetman 1979:31). The presence of the academy assured the city's economic stability; the campus provided jobs for local residents, and money for local merchants and landlords.

As Southern states began to secede from the Union and attention focused on the actions of Maryland, members of Congress considered Annapolis a precarious location for the Naval Academy, because much of the white populace supported the South (Newman 1977:269). Brigadier General Benjamin F. Butler, ordered to occupy Annapolis, established brigade headquarters at the Naval Academy. Southern sympathizers were so numerous in Annapolis that the Confederate flag was raised to greet the arrival of Union troops in 1861 (Riley 1905:96). Fear of Maryland secession prompted the decision to relocate the campus of the Naval Academy to Newport, Rhode Island, for the duration of the war. Although no battles were fought in the vicinity of Annapolis, the buildings and grounds of the Naval Academy and of St. John's College served as hospitals for incoming wounded. After the hostilities ended, the academy returned to Annapolis (Stevens 1937:200).

As a border city, Annapolis contained a significant free black population before emancipation (Ives 1979:131). The segregation of African-Americans after the Civil War helped generate distinct black communities; one of the largest African-American neighborhoods contained 45 per cent of all black households in the city. This community, located in the western portion of the city, encompassed the project area. The neighborhood also included 84 white households, located primarily along the commercial corridor of West Street (Ives 1979:135). African-Americans found work as domestics, small tradesmen, and laborers. The U.S. Naval Academy also provided employment opportunities. Other African-Americans accepted jobs as laborers in the growing number of waterfront industries, such as the oyster and crab-packing businesses (Ives 1979:134).

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870 - 1930). As segregation intensified during the late nineteenth century, whites moved out of predominantly African-American neighborhoods. Racially distinct religious, educational, and recreational facilities developed in these areas. By 1878, a schoolhouse for children of color was established on Washington Street, one block northwest of the project area (Figure 3). The West Street corridor contained such meeting places as Asbury African Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Moriah Church, and St. Philip's Episcopal Church (Ives 1979:139-141). St. Philip's Chapel was established by St. Anne's Episcopal Church as a separate institution for parishioners of color. In 1887, the chapel was moved to a larger building on Northwest Street, outside the northern portion of the project area (Paynter 1980:70). In addition to religious services, St. Philip's satisfied many of the educational and social needs of the community.

The West Street corridor also continued to serve as an area of commercial activity during the late nineteenth century. The Sanborn Insurance Map of 1891 depicts grocery shops, a barber, an ice cream store, law offices, a blacksmith, and a coal and woodyard interspersed with residences on the project block (Figure 4). The area had been improved in 1888, when the Annapolis Gas and Electric Light Company was authorized to erect poles for running wires. Two years later, the company was allowed to utilize road beds for gas mains (City of Annapolis 1897:199). In 1900, a new sewer system was completed, and West Street was paved from Church Circle beyond Colonial Avenue (Warren 1990:xviii).

In 1899, the U.S. Naval Academy commenced reconstruction of its campus. Engineers dredged the harbor and extended the shoreline. New buildings of massive proportions were constructed on the campus, and the curriculum was expanded to train students in improved

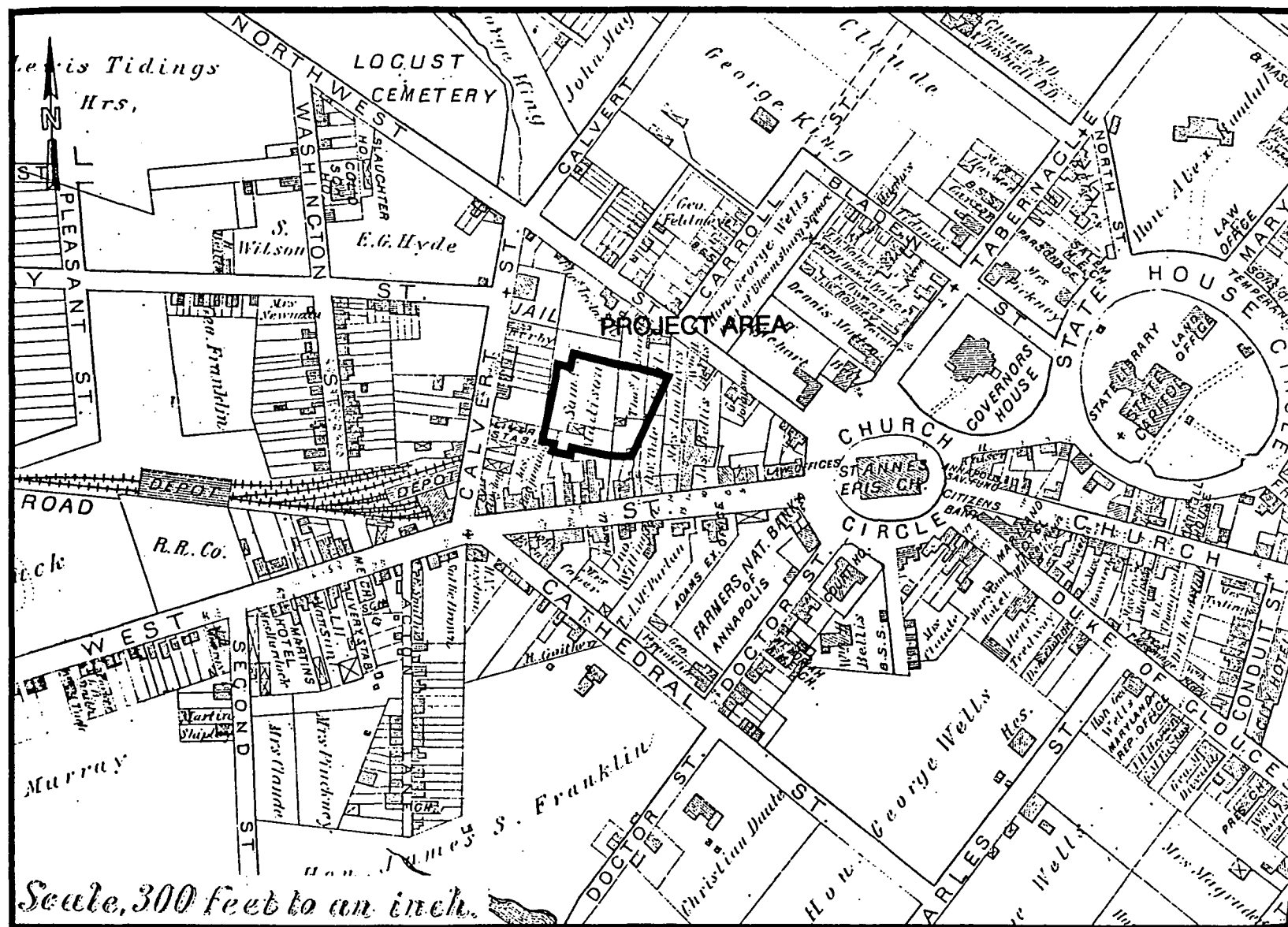


Figure 3. Excerpt from G.M. Hopkins' *Atlas of Anne Arundel County* (1878), showing the location of the project area in Annapolis.

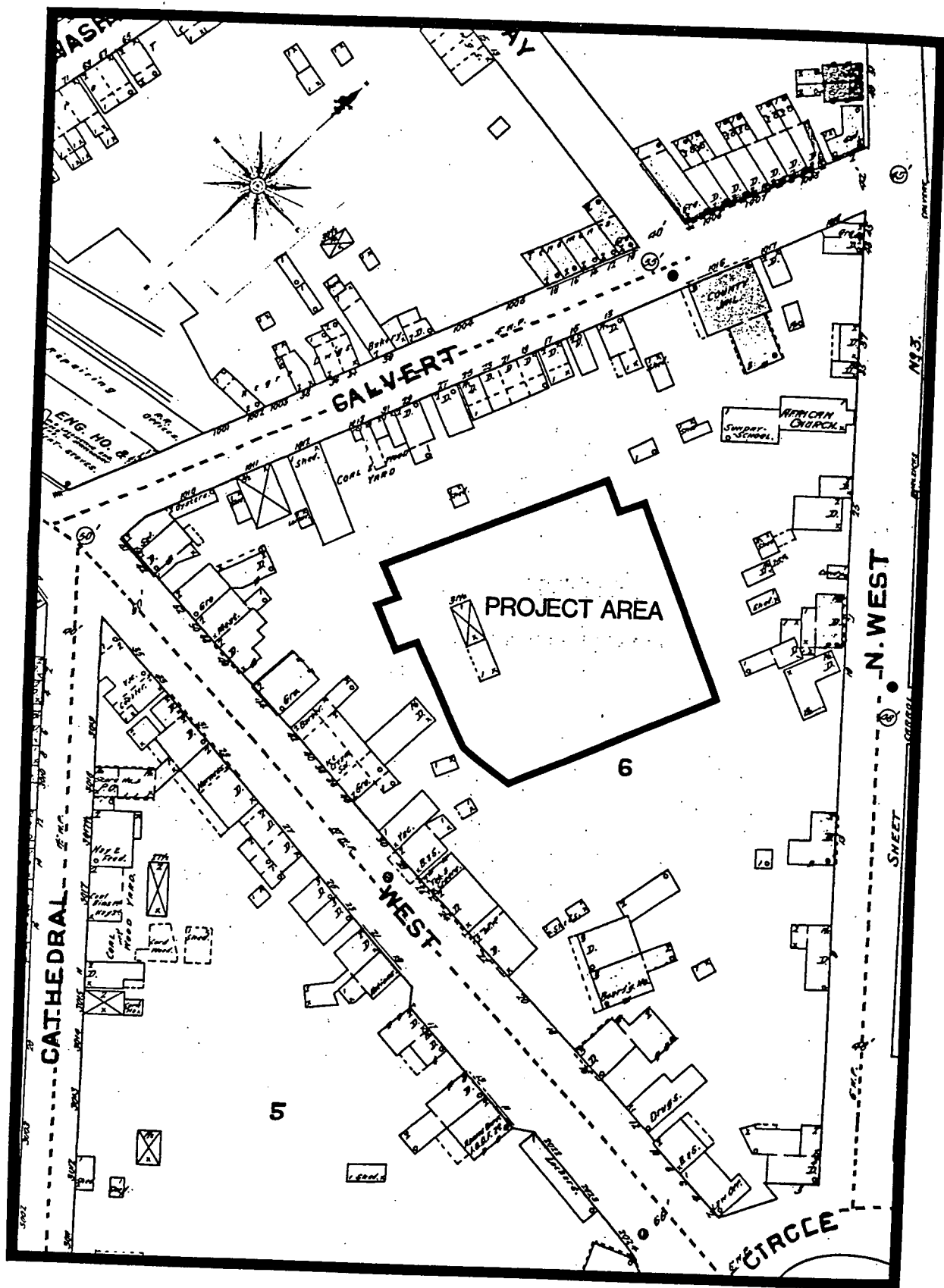


Figure 4. Excerpt from Sanborn's Fire Insurance Maps of Annapolis, Maryland (1891), showing the location of the project area.

methods of naval warfare (Brugger 1980:435). Fort Severn was demolished in 1909, leaving only the two brick guardhouses at Gate Three as the sole remnants of the original academy (Sweetman 1979:144). These construction efforts provided additional employment for local residents, and the improvement of the U.S. Naval Academy also drew national attention to what widely had been regarded as a provincial town.

To counteract the perception of Annapolis as a backwater, the city focused on improving its municipal services and facilities. A new post office and customs house was built on Church Circle (Henry and Andrews 1984). In 1912, a new jail was constructed on Calvert Street at the site of the old building, just outside the project area; the prison was accepted by the county on August 5, 1913 (Radoff 1954:39). Transportation systems also were improved. March 25, 1908, marked the official opening of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis electric line of the intercity route. Between April 8 and December 31 of that year, 313,000 adults and 1,876 children rode on the interurban line (Warren 1990:xx).

Residential development in the western portion of the city also intensified during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Local architects and contractors, such as James Stehle, developed clusters of lots with frame houses along West Street (Henry and Andrews 1984). In 1907, Winson Gott purchased an interior lot within the project area block from the Annapolis Land and Improvement Company. Two rows of identical frame dwellings divided by an alley stood on the interior of the block by 1908. By 1913, the area that became known as "Gott's Court" was demarcated clearly between the primarily commercial establishments on West Street, and the residential lots along Calvert and Northwest Streets (Figure 5).

The Modern Period (1930 - Present). Although the state of Maryland did not immediately suffer from harsh effects of the depression, unemployment rose during the decade of the 1930s. Population and commercial growth in Annapolis stalled, although the presence of the U.S. Naval Academy helped stabilize the economy. By 1938, according to the Annapolis Housing Authority, the city's population consisted of 9,354 residents, excluding students of the Naval Academy. At that time, the racial composition of the city consisted of 1,759 Caucasian families, 938 African-American families, and 15 Asian families. Not all residents enjoyed the advantages of urban living; 1,042 families lived in substandard housing, which represented 38.4 per cent of available shelter. The majority of those who lived in such accommodations were people of color. Structures that lacked electricity comprised 13 per cent of all housing; more than one quarter of all homes lacked indoor flush toilets, while 28.9 per cent contained neither bath nor shower. Typical so-called "slum" housing rented for \$15.00 to \$17.50 per month, with an additional \$8.00 or \$9.00 for utilities (Warren 1990:xxii).

Following years of depression, the Annapolis area underwent a shift to a wartime economy. When the U.S. Naval Academy initiated a wartime schedule in 1940 to train new officers (Sweetman 1979:195), the academy experienced an increase in personnel. During World War II, the armed services YMCA on Northwest Street in the vicinity of the project area provided shelter for African-American service personnel stationed in the Annapolis area (Warren 1990:156).

The emergence of the automobile and of improved road systems engendered a trend of suburbanization that intensified after the war. During the 1960s, Annapolis expanded as it became more accessible to the urban centers of Baltimore and Washington. In 1960, the John Hanson Highway between Washington and the Bay Bridge neared completion. Realtors purchased neighboring parcels for the development of housing and shopping centers. The social and economic fabric of some downtown Annapolis neighborhoods was altered by the effects of growth and modernization. In 1964, the Arundel Center replaced a cluster of buildings at Northwest and Calvert Streets. Gott's Court also was razed during this period; most of its residents relocated to College Creek Terrace (Warren 1990:196). In 1970, St. Philip's Parish moved from the

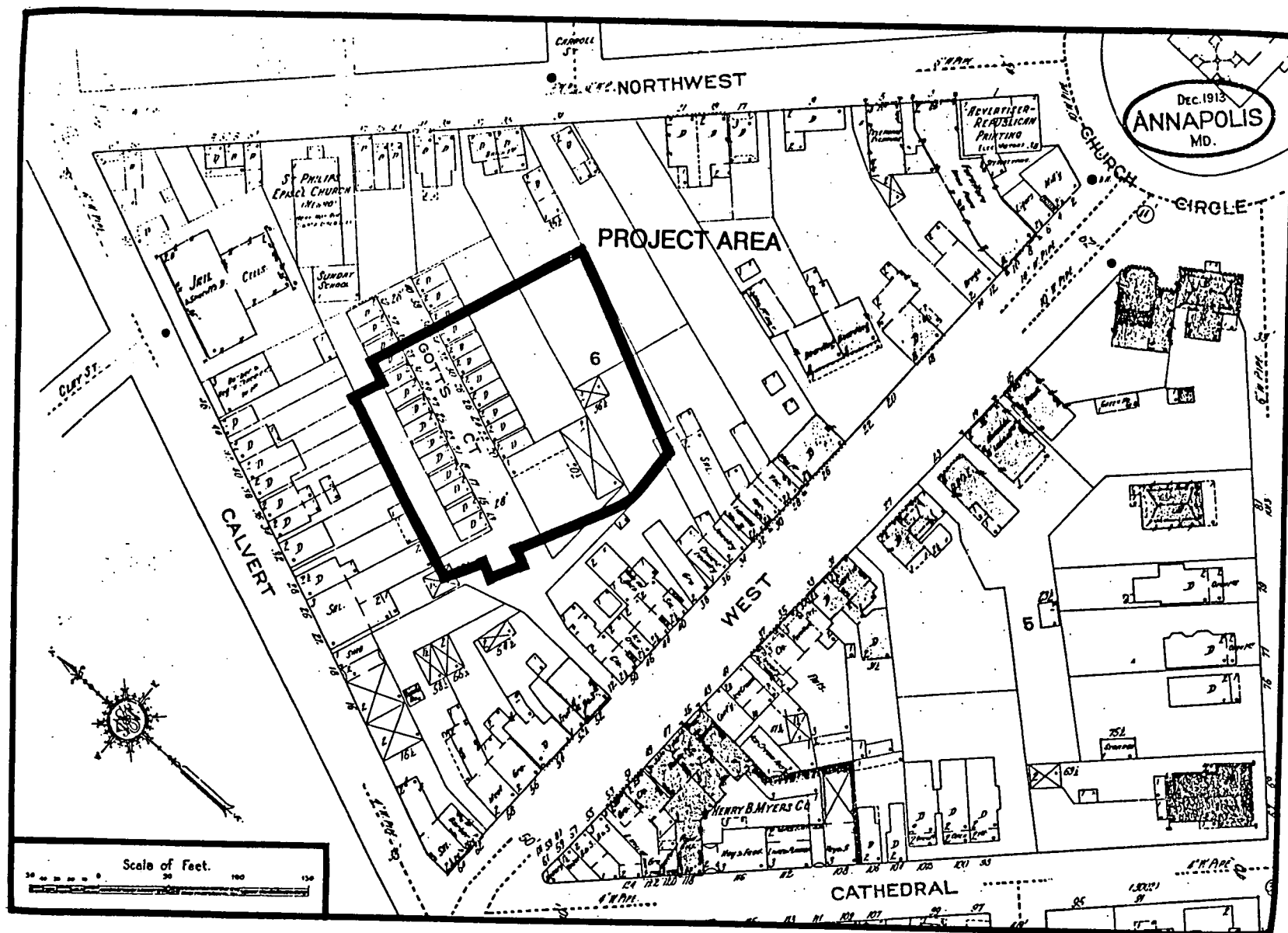


Figure 5. Excerpt from Sanborn's Fire Insurance Maps of Annapolis, Maryland (1913), showing the location of the project area.

neighborhood to a new church at Bestgate and Severn Grove roads, in suburban Annapolis (Paynter 1980:75). Today, tourism, government, and businesses that cater to the recreational boating industry remain the primary industries of a revitalized Annapolis.



## CHAPTER III

### METHODS AND RESEARCH DESIGN

#### Archival Methods

Archival research focused on identification of historic contexts relevant to the project area and on delineation of the location and nature of anticipated historic cultural resources, applying the Direct Historical Approach. Reports of previous archeological investigations undertaken in the vicinity of the project area were reviewed at the Maryland Historical Trust and at Archaeology in Annapolis, Inc. The Trust also supplied information concerning standing structures listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties and in the National Register of Historic Places. Historic American Buildings Survey inventory forms were reviewed at the Library of Congress. Previous historic studies of the Gott's Court vicinity were examined at the Maryland State Archives Hall of Records in Annapolis and at Historic Annapolis, Inc.

Archival investigations included a review of historic period maps of Annapolis and the project area at the Library of Congress, the City of Annapolis Department of Public Works, the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives, and the Maryland State Archives Hall of Records. Background research on known or predicted cultural sequences in Annapolis and in the project area was conducted by examining local histories and other secondary sources at the Hall of Records and at the Maryland Historical Society. Additional primary source research pertaining to the ownership and occupancy of the project area also was undertaken. Deeds, equity records, newspapers, and census records were examined at the Maryland State Archives Hall of Records, and additional census research was conducted at the National Archives. St. Philip's Episcopal Church provided access to historic parish records.

Oral history interviews were conducted to supplement archival and field data. Former residents of the neighborhood provided information on lifeways at, and the socio-economic composition of, the project area and its vicinity during the twentieth century. Mr. Winson G. Gott, Jr. was interviewed regarding his father's role in the development of Gott's Court. Ms. Hannah Kaiser, graduate student at the University of Maryland, was contacted in reference to her research and her interviews with Franklin Street residents; however, the results of her study were not available during the course of the Gott's Court investigations.

#### Research Design

Excavations within the Gott's Court project area were designed to obtain data on four periods and three themes included in the *Maryland Comprehensive Preservation Plan*. The four historic time/developmental periods, which were developed in Chapter II, are: Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815), Agricultural Transition (1815-1870), Industrial-Urban Dominance (1870-1930), and the Modern Period (1930-Present). The two earliest developmental periods are more directly applicable to rural areas; during the period from 1694 to 1784, the City of Annapolis experienced a distinct period of urban development and mercantile dominance. Between the late eighteenth century and the post-Civil War era, when Annapolis functioned primarily as a market town for local agriculture, the city declined economically. No large-scale industrial development took place in Annapolis during the nineteenth century. The continued presence of the Naval Academy and of the state government sustained the town's economy until well into the twentieth century.

The three major historic themes in the Maryland Guidelines that are applicable to the project area are: Economic/Commercial; Community Planning; and Social. The Economic/Commercial theme is illustrated by eighteenth and early nineteenth century taverns and boarding houses, and by the development of small businesses on Calvert and West Streets during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These businesses included a livery, an undertaker, and a furniture store. The Community Planning theme is particularly relevant to the Industrial-Urban Dominance era, when a segregated African-American community emerged along the West Street corridor and when the Gott's Court dwellings were constructed. Although the project area does not specifically contain Maryland Plan Social theme resources such as orphanages, meeting halls, or community centers, the property reflects the social status of African-Americans and their position within the larger framework of Annapolitan society during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

In addition to these themes, data obtained from the project area are germane to four research goals for archeological projects conducted in the City of Annapolis, as defined by Earnstein (1991a:38-39): the evolution of the landscape and the town plan; the economic development of the city; the structuring and restructuring of wealth in Annapolis society; and, the segmentation and fragmentation of Annapolis society as reflected in its material culture.

### **Geographic Information System and Predictive Model**

The urban context of the Gott's Court project area necessitated review, management, and interpretation of a significant body of cartographic information. This task was accomplished using computerized Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. A project-specific Geographic Information System was developed to aid in the identification of potentially significant historical resources; to help place those resources in their temporal and spatial contexts; to create maps showing areas of high potential for intact historic features; and, to assist in planning excavation strategies.

Using the AutoCAD program, six maps of the project area, spanning a period from 1718 through 1970, were digitized (Figure 6). The 1718 Stoddert map supplied the names of eighteenth century landowners of the city lots encompassed by the project area. The 1878 Hopkins map illustrated residential and commercial growth along Northwest, Calvert, and West streets. Twentieth century development of Gott's Court was depicted by the 1908, 1921, and 1930 Sanborn Insurance Maps of Annapolis. Finally, the 1970 map of the project area showed the reconfiguration of the block through the development of the county office buildings and parking lots. The footprint of the planned construction was superimposed on each of these historic maps.

The results of previous archeological investigations near the project area suggested that the project area first was occupied during the middle third of the eighteenth century, and that eighteenth and nineteenth century deposits and features would remain intact within backyard lots on this block. In particular, it was predicted that evidence of eighteenth century occupation would be found between two and four feet below modern grade, and that the potential for prehistoric cultural resources was low.

The review of historic maps and the results of chain of title research also indicated that cultural resources spanning the period between the mid-eighteenth century and the mid-twentieth century would be encountered during archeological investigations. Sampling strategies for the block were designed to define the nature, extent, and integrity of these predicted resources.

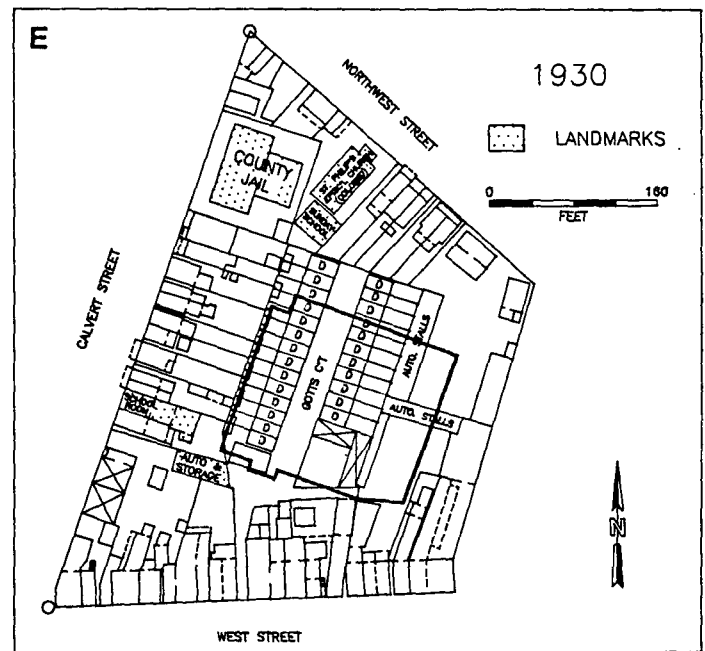
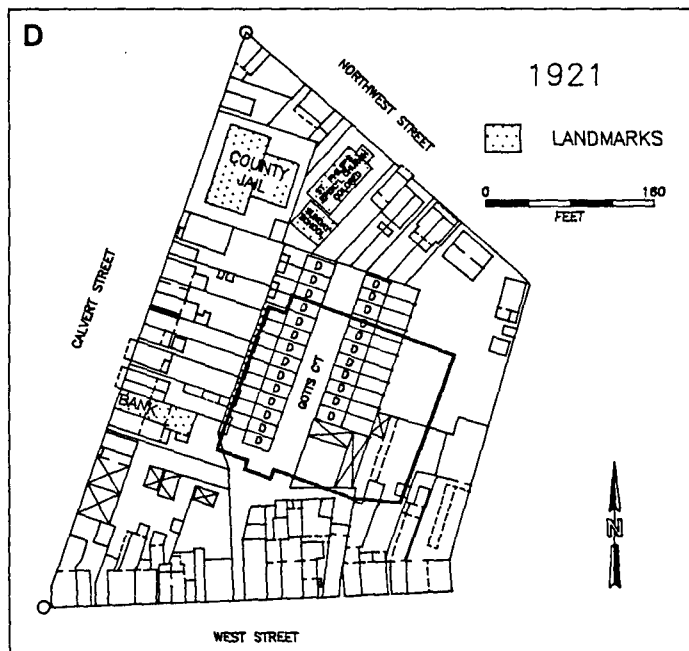
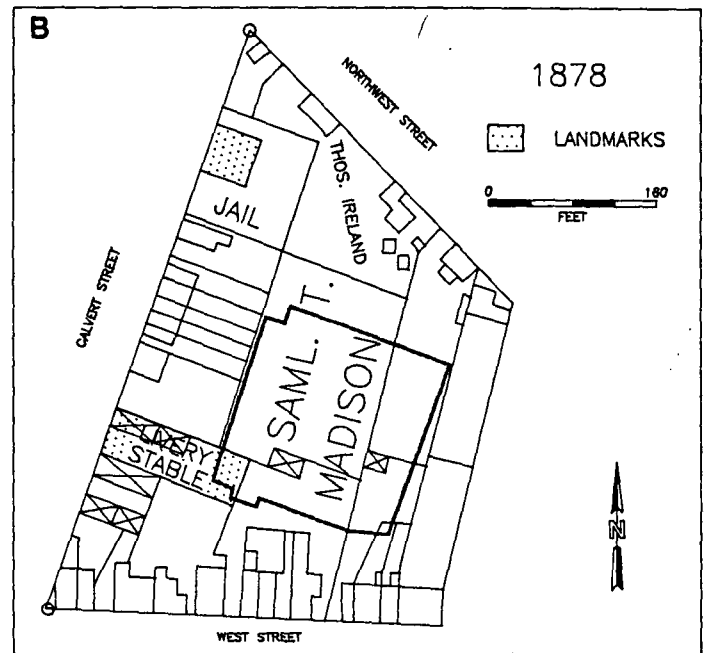
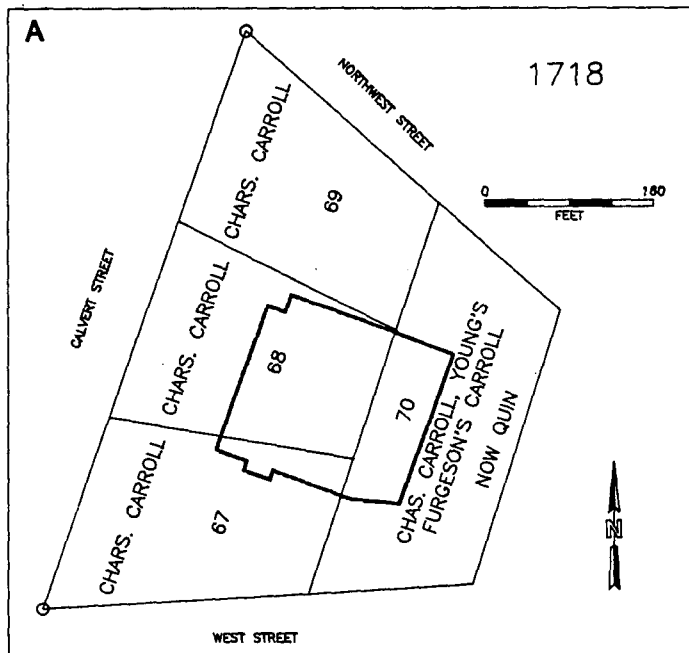
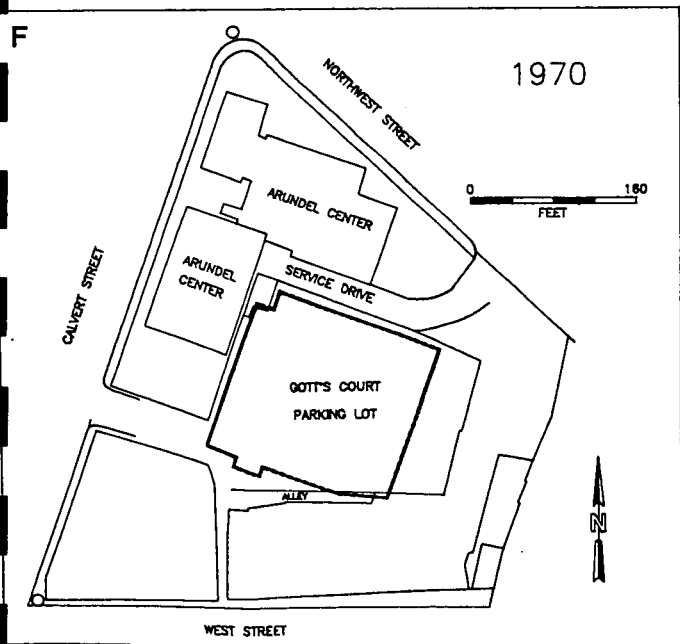
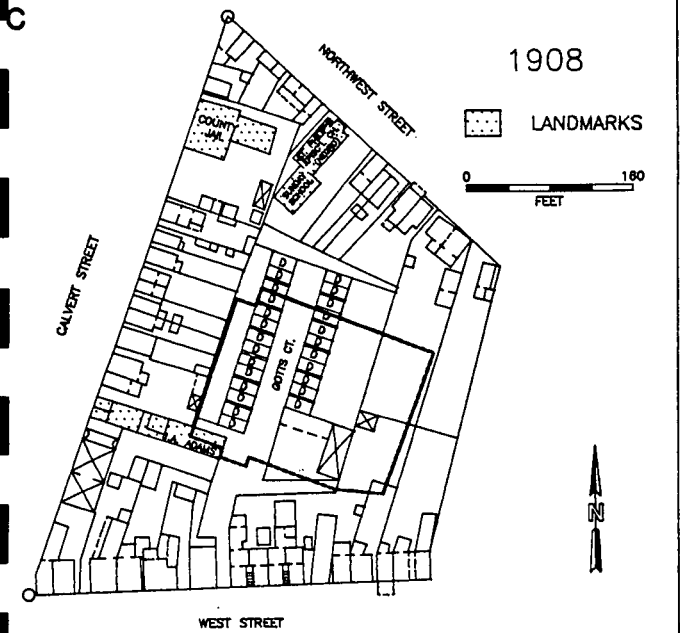


Figure 6. Digitized excerpts from James Stoddert's *Plan of Annapolis* (1718); G.M. Hopkins' *Atlas of Anne Arundel County* (1878); Sanborn's *Maps of Annapolis, Maryland* (1908, 1921, and 1930); and the base blueprint (1970), depicting the location of the proposed parking garage in relation to historically identified cultural resources.



## Field Methods

Field investigations were undertaken in two stages. The first stage of field work, which comprised evaluatory testing, involved the excavation of 15 backhoe trenches and 15 5 x 5 ft excavation units. These tests were designed to define the nature, extent, and integrity of the archeological record in the testing area. Based on the results of testing, additional trenches and units were excavated to record and examine features and areas with dense artifact concentrations, to affect data recovery, and to assure representativeness in the data obtained from the site (Figure 7).

Exploratory trenches were excavated mechanically, following the natural stratigraphy, or using 30 cm levels where deep or thick natural strata were present. Excavated soils were separated by stratum or level and then trowel-sorted to obtain artifacts and ecofacts. Soil characteristics were described and recorded using Munsell (1990) color designations and standard soil nomenclature. Artifacts were placed in plastic bags labeled with appropriate provenience data. Mechanical excavation was halted and manual excavations were initiated when features, artifact concentrations, or living surfaces were exposed.

Units were hand-excavated inside trenches to expose features. These units were excavated following the natural stratigraphy, or in 10 cm levels when the depositional sequence was unclear or when thicker deposits held the potential for internal stratification. Soils were screened through 0.625 cm (1/4 in) hardware mesh. An excavation level form, completed for each stratum, recorded datum location and elevation, depth of the stratum, excavation method, artifact content and density, the presence or absence of features, and appropriate soil descriptions. All units and features were mapped, photographed, and recorded. Non-architectural artifacts were collected, as were samples of brick, mortar, charcoal, and oyster shell fragments.

Provenience control was achieved using a datum established 3 m south of the 1989 datum established by Warner (1992). Individually numbered excavation units were placed within trenches to examine selected features (Table 1). Features were designated consecutively within individual trenches, and the numerical designation of features was tied to the trench within which the feature was located. Thus, Feature 1103 refers to Feature 3 identified within Trench 11, and it implies that at least two additional features (1101 and 1102) also were present in this trench. Features containing multiple components were assigned additional designations; for example, Feature 1901, composed of two post holes, was designated 1901A and 1901B.

During the first phase of work, 15 trenches were laid out, and 14 of these were excavated; the placement of these trenches was determined on the basis of archival data and by applying maps generated using the Geographic Information System (GIS). Trenches ranged from 4 to 7 m in length, and from 2 to 4 m in width; the variability in trench length resulted from the nature and size of features identified within individual trenches. The long areas of 12 of the trenches were oriented at 338 degrees; the remaining three trenches were oriented grid north-south. Fifteen hand excavation units within the trenches were used to examine features selected for further investigation.

Six additional trenches subsequently were excavated; in addition, two of the original trenches were extended during the second phase of field work. The placement of these additional trenches was based on the results of the initial testing regime, following consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust and with the Anne Arundel County archeologist. As a result, Trench 11 was lengthened by 2 m on the west end, and a 3 x 3 m extension was opened on the east end of Trench 13. Three of the additional trenches were aligned at 338 degrees; the remaining three trenches were oriented grid north-south. Ten hand excavation units also were placed in these

Figure 7 is included in the envelope at the end of the report.

TABLE 1. TRENCH PROVENIENCE OF EXCAVATION UNITS AND FEATURES

Trench	E.U.	Feature
1	-	0101, 0102
2	-	0201, 0202
3	8	0303, 0305, 0306, 0307, 0308, 0309
3	13	0301, 0302, 0304, 0309, 0310
4	1	0402
5	11	0501, 0502, 0503, 0504, 0505
8	4	1801, 0803, 0804, 0805, 0806, 0807
8	5	0801, 0807
8	7	0801
9	12	0901, 0902, 0903
10A	3	10A03, 10A04, 10A05
11	2	1103, 1106, 1107
11	6	1103, 1105
11	23	1103
13	9	1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306
13	10	1301, 1307
13	24	1308, 1309, 1311, 1312
14	1	1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406
18	19	1801, 1802, 1803, 1804
19	20	1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905
21	21	2103, 2104, 2105
21	25	2101, 2102

trenches to record features. Eight features located inside the trenches but outside excavation units also were excavated and recorded.

### **Laboratory Methods**

The laboratory inventory of artifacts for the project applied a four-tiered system for encoding provenience information. The first tier was designed to recognize major site proveniences, including unit, trench, or surface provenience. The second tier denoted features within the major proveniences. The third tier was the level or stratum designation. The fourth tier was a horizontal designation denoting quadrant, half, or whole unit provenience designations. This system enabled archeologists to segregate or recombine data from proveniences or multiple fields, and to examine information at varying levels of specificity.

The coded catalog system also incorporated artifact attribute data, artifact counts, comments, and mean date chronological information, allowing manipulation of parts or all of the artifact data sets. The hierarchically-arranged artifact classification system also included four classification levels: the category; the functional group, based on Stanley South's (1977) functional classifications; the artifact type, which grouped materials by diagnostic attributes; and, the subtype. For ceramics, types and sub-types were identified following classification systems developed by Miller (1980, 1991), Noel Hume (1969, 1973, 1985), Worthy (1982), and others.

Where possible, manufacturers' marks were used in conjunction with ceramic type identification to refine temporal assignments of ceramic sub-assemblages. Dating of glass artifacts was predicated on the identification of the manufacturing techniques used to produce the vessel, after models established in Jones and Sullivan (1985). Identification of bottle embossments also provided a significant diagnostic tool.

### **Ceramic Analysis**

Additional analytical techniques were employed for several artifact sub-assemblages. Ceramic minimum vessel counts (MNV) were obtained by mending or grouping together mendable vessels. Sherds that did not mend with a vessel but that appeared, on the basis of fabric, decoration, and form, to be identical, were considered part of a single vessel. Diagnostic sherds or vessel fragments that clearly had no possible match were considered to be separate vessels. Sherds that appeared to belong to previously identified vessels were counted and cataloged separately.

Tin-glazed ceramics from several proveniences were sampled for further analysis as part of continuing research into the origin and development of the manufacture and trade of this ceramic type. Samples of ceramic paste were taken from selected sherds, and retained for study using neutron activation analysis (NAA). This research will help provide a more precise picture of the origins of these materials. The objectives, methods, and results of these investigations are described in detail in Appendix V of this report.

### **Osteological Analysis**

Animal bones recovered from Features 1103, 1303, and 0801 received intensive osteological analyses (Appendix III). Analyses included determination of the taxonomic composition of the sub-assemblages, surface modifications, age, body part, and butchering processes. All faunal materials were sorted by body part and taxonomic class, followed by a more



detailed recording of the bones of each body part. Specimens not identifiable by genus or species were assigned to a size category.

The body part and portion represented by each fragment were recorded using a coded system modified after Gifford and Crader (1977). Where possible, proximal and distal fusion stages of each bone were noted, as was the side of the body from which the bone came. For cattle, pig, and caprid (sheep and goat) dentition, approximate ages were assigned based on the stage of tooth eruption and wear (Hillison 1986: 202-210, 331-336).

Also recorded were a variety of different surface modifications, including rodent damage, carnivore damage, burning, butchery marks, and bone weathering. Staining from iron and copper contact, dark discoloration, and green discoloration also were observed and recorded. Four different types of butchery marks (cut, chop, shear, saw) were defined, based on morphological characteristics. For each cow, pig, sheep, or goat bone with butchery marks, the location, orientation, and type of mark were noted. On the basis of these analyses, conclusions were drawn concerning diet and patterns of consumption represented in these collections.

#### Oyster Shell Analysis

Analysis of oyster shell from the Gott's Court Site was conducted to obtain information regarding the importance of oyster harvesting and use in historic Annapolis. Oyster shell composed a substantial portion of the artifact assemblage recovered from Gott's Court. A sample of intact valves was retained from midden levels, and all intact shell was retained from feature contexts. A total of 153 American oyster valves (*Crassostrea virginica*) from 42 field samples were analyzed; seven clam valves (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) (2 intact) and two mussel shell (*Ischadium recurvum*) fragments also were identified from these same samples. Intact oyster valves were recovered by hand during field excavation, and were returned to the lab to be washed and curated. A subsample of oyster shell was used for analysis. Oyster shell from three features was isolated for analysis: the eighteenth century cellar (Features 1103 and 1105) (32 per cent of the analyzed sample), the eighteenth century kitchen (Trench 13) (21 per cent of the sample), the nineteenth century well (Feature 0801) (42 per cent of the sample), and the Gott's Midden (5 per cent of the sample). The results of these analyses are presented in Appendix IV.

Morphometric analysis was used to determine differences in shell shape. The height-to-length ratio (HLR) (Gunter 1938) was the method employed to determine the environment in which the oyster grew. Additionally, a systematic survey was made of the organisms attached to the oysters recovered from Gott's Court. Such marine organisms have specific salinity ranges, and, by identifying the epibionts on archeological oysters and comparing them with epibiont communities on living oysters from various salinities, the salinity of the waters from which archeologically recovered oysters were harvested can be determined. Such information contributed to an understanding of the foodways and procurement strategies of the occupants of the site.

#### Botanical Analysis

Selected soil samples were subjected to flotation and analysis. Flotation samples were processed using a modified air compressor driven system of tub flotation equipped with a 1/16 in mesh screen. The resultant materials were sorted into light and heavy fractions. Some of these were analyzed for their content, while others were retained for future analysis. Those subjected to further analysis were passed through a 2 mm screen, producing two size fractions. Materials larger than 2mm were weighed (in grams), examined, and sorted into general categories (e.g.,

wood, pits, etc.) under low magnification (10X-30X). These categories of materials then were counted and weighed, and brief descriptions were recorded. The material in the smaller than 2mm size fraction was examined carefully at 10X to 30X magnification, and all seeds, seed fragments, and remains of cultivated plants were removed.

An attempt was made to identify all nutshells, pits, seeds, and seed fragments. Identifications were made with the aid of standard texts and on the basis of one-to-one comparison with modern and archeological reference specimens. Identifications were made to the genus level in most cases, and to the species level only when a positive identification could be made.

#### Soil Chemical Analysis

Soil chemical analysis was conducted for samples from selected features. Samples were analyzed by Rock River Laboratories in Watertown, Wisconsin. All samples were analyzed for potassium, phosphorus, and calcium content. The results of these analyses, presented in Appendix IV, provided information on the associations between and the function of individual features. Upon completion of a final report, all materials, including artifacts and documentation, will be curated by the Maryland Historical Trust.

#### **Public Interpretation**

The public interpretation program for the Gott's Court Project included three separate outreach initiatives, and involved two separate target audiences: the general public and elementary school children. At the request of Historic Annapolis, Inc. and Archaeology In Annapolis, Goodwin & Associates, Inc. prepared a preliminary public information brochure on the archeology of the project area for use during a walking tour, sponsored jointly by the two agencies. This informational brochure was prepared after preliminary historical research had been conducted and while the initial excavations were in progress. The brochure presented an overview of the Gott's Court project to that time. The overview included: (1) a history of the project area from the mid-eighteenth century through the Gott's Court occupation; (2) an explanation of how the initial research design and archeological sampling strategy had been determined; (3) an explanation of the archeological methods employed to investigate the site; and, (4) a presentation of historical and computer-generated cartographic data as illustrative graphic material. The brochure also indicated that open site tours would be scheduled for a later time. Two hundred copies of this brochure were supplied to the agencies sponsoring the walking tour, which was conducted on October 27, 1991. However, because the tour was scheduled for a Sunday, and because excavations had proceeded only to the preliminary excavation stages, the site was not opened for public visitation at that time.

An open house for the general public was scheduled during mid-November 1991. This event was announced in the local papers, including the *Annapolis Capital*, the *Maryland Gazette*, and the *Baltimore Sun*. A revised version of the initial brochure was prepared for the Open House (Appendix III-A); the revisions updated the historical documentation of the site, and stressed the archeological features and artifacts located during the unit excavations. Approximately 60 people received brochures and took the site tour; additionally, many passers-by stopped to view the ongoing excavations and to ask questions. For this open house, a table of artifacts, arranged to show two of the phases of occupation at the site, was set up. Excavation units were open, permitting viewing of archeological features in situ.

Public interpretation and outreach efforts also included major initiatives to the educational community. A special Saturday tour of the site and a display of representative artifacts were arranged for an anthropology class from Bowie State University. The tour stressed not only the historical development of the Gott's Court site, but also the fundamental research process that underlies archeological investigations. Care was taken to link archeology to the broader field of anthropology. Ten college students toured the site during this event; all members of the visiting group were provided with copies of the public information brochure.

Two site visitation days for elementary level students were arranged through the Social Studies Curriculum Coordinator for the Anne Arundel County Schools. Students were drawn from the fourth and fifth grade classes of three elementary schools; approximately 220 students visited the site. On-site activities were designed to complement local and state history units that are included in the state social studies curriculum. Advance material was provided for teachers; the teacher packet included background information about the site, as well as some pre-visit activities and information (Appendix VII-A) to distribute to the classes.

Classes were divided into groups on site and each group was provided with a set of site observation sheets (Appendix VII-B). These sheets were designed to encourage students to note details about artifacts, features, tools, and stratigraphy. The site itself was organized into observation "stations"; after the initial introduction to the site, student groups rotated through these stations, and observed and made notes on stratigraphy, features, tools, and artifacts. Students interacted with the members of the archeological team by asking questions, and by helping to screen for artifacts (the most popular activity). After students had visited all stations, they reassembled as a class for a brief on-site debriefing. Teachers were provided with post-visit activities and with a summary question sheet based upon the day's experiences for use in their classrooms.

Press coverage of the Gott's Court excavations was extensive and extremely positive; it increased the visibility and heightened the importance of the archeological effort. The local press covered the Public Open House (Appendix VII-C) and wrote several additional reports during the project. In addition, WJZ-TV Baltimore featured the project prominently on its nightly news show. Together, the press coverage and the normal pedestrian traffic associated with the businesses and government facilities near Gott's Court generated additional public exposure and interpretive opportunities for the project. An unexpected benefit of the public interpretation effort was that these public contacts resulted in the identification of potential local informants for the project.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE PROJECT AREA IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

#### Synopsis of Previous Research at Gott's Court

As noted previously, Archaeology in Annapolis conducted a preliminary study of the Gott's Court (18AP52) parking lot area in 1989. These investigations included two portions of the current project area that originally were located in Lot 67 of the Stoddert Survey of Annapolis. Archaeology in Annapolis (Warner 1992) placed two test units within the rear yard of the standing structures at 40-50 West Street; the northeastern section of the parking lot also was tested with two units. The two backyard units yielded late eighteenth to early nineteenth century cultural materials; these materials are believed to represent the ca. 1760 John Golder occupation, and the lot's subsequent use as a tavern or hotel service area after 1799 (*Maryland Gazette*, 28 November 1799). Deposits associated with the early to mid-twentieth century occupation of Gott's Court were confined to strata within 1.5 ft of the parking lot surface (Warner 1992).

One objective of the Archaeology in Annapolis study was to explore through material remains the role of African Americans in twentieth century Annapolis. Warner (1992) offered a series of recommendations for future work at the Gott's Court property. Areas targeted for additional work included the area behind West Street, in order to provide additional information on the commercial development of eighteenth century Annapolis. In addition, further research was recommended in the core of the property to examine the twentieth century African American occupation, and on the periphery of the block along Northwest and Calvert Streets, in order to elucidate land use of the block throughout its history (Warner 1992:35-36).

The draft report on the 1989 Archaeology in Annapolis excavations emphasized the lack of substantive historical and anthropological data on twentieth century African-American lifeways in Annapolis (Warner 1992). In addition, the report indicated that potentially significant cultural resources from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries could have survived in unexamined portions of the project area.

The project area is located partially within the revised boundaries of the Annapolis Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The district incorporates most of the original 1695 Baroque town plan, which consists of two public circles connected by a grid pattern of radiating streets. Eighteenth and early-to-mid-nineteenth century commercial and residential buildings were noted along West Street (Henry and Andrews 1984). The original National Historic Landmark Boundary, established in 1965, included the entire project area.

On the state level, the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties identified six structures within the block encompassing the Gott's Court project area. These buildings included 26 West Street (AA-699), 28-30 West Street (AA-700), 34 West Street (AA-702), 38 West Street (AA-704), and 40 West Street (AA-705); detailed descriptions of these structures were included in Chapter II. The sixth structure, 46 West Street (AA705/1991), is situated outside the southern boundary of the project area. The 1983 survey form compiled by Russell Wright states that this two and one-half story, six-bay Georgian-style structure dates from the first third of the nineteenth century, although the form also notes that the property is significant as "a survivor of the 18th C at this important location." An Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory form compiled by William Morgan in 1967 for this same structure (identified as 42-50 West Street) dates the building from the mid-eighteenth century. The form establishes Charles Carroll as the original owner of the property, which was used as a tavern.

## Historical Overview of the Project Area

Archival research established the occupation and construction history of the block bordered by West, Northwest, and Calvert Streets. The Gott's Court Parking Facility footprint, located roughly at the center of the block, lies within Lots 67, 68, and 70 of James Stoddert's 1718 survey of Annapolis (Figure 6a); the lots originally were surveyed for Charles Carroll of Annapolis. Documentary research revealed no evidence of development within the testing area during the first quarter of the eighteenth century, although transient households could have been established on the property without consent of the absentee landlord.

Development of these lots began along West Street, one of the city's principal thoroughfares. In 1734, Charles Carroll's widow, Mary, and their son, Charles, leased Lot 70, which had been improved with a house, to colonial silversmith Philip Syng for a term of 21 years (Maryland Historical Trust 1969). An advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette*, dated 30 November 1758, touted Syng as a brass founder from Philadelphia with a shop "near the Town Gate" (Green 1989:218). Syng and his son operated their business at an unidentified location on the lot until 1759 (Russo 1987:1).

In 1760, the Carrolls sold Lot 70 to Allen Quynn, owner of a tanyard and bootmaking business; Quynn established a residence on the southeastern portion of the lot and parceled off the remaining property (Papenfuse and McWilliams 1971:49). Throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the western portion of Lot 70 (which encompasses the eastern third of the parking garage footprint) probably served as the yards of substantial residential structures on West Street where successful craftsmen and local politicians resided.

By the mid-nineteenth century, Northwest Street had been affected by residential development. According to the 1873 will of David Caldwell, by the third quarter of the nineteenth century, a brick house and four frame houses had been constructed on the Northwest Street portion of the block (Russo 1987). The rear yard of the house, later designated as 35-37 Northwest Street, lies within the northeastern portion of the parking garage footprint (Figure 6b).

Carroll's original lots 67 and 68 were developed initially during the second to third quarter of the eighteenth century; at that time, the John Golder family occupied a house on the property fronting West Street. In 1795, Archibald Golder received title to Lots 67-69 (with the exception of a small portion sold to Thomas Wilson), including the structure in which he was born. According to the *Maryland Gazette*, in 1796, Golder opened a dry and wet goods store in that building. The 1798 Federal Tax Assessment indicates that Golder maintained three frame dwellings and four support structures on his property (Papenfuse and McWilliams 1971:55). The rear yard of the two-story dwelling, possibly containing the stable and other outbuildings, extended into the south-central portion of the parking garage footprint. In 1799, Gottlieb Grammar apparently leased Golder's two-story frame dwelling on West Street, which he operated as "a house of entertainment" known as the "Sign of the Pennsylvania Farmer." His tavern, alternately known as Mount Vernon or Hunter's Tavern, remained in operation through the early nineteenth century. During the 1830s, a large stable designed to accommodate 30 horses was constructed on the rear lot of the tavern, in the south-central portion of the parking garage footprint (*Maryland Gazette* 17 August 1837).

Throughout the nineteenth century, development within the block remained concentrated along West Street; Calvert and Northwest Streets received limited residential construction. Although not all residents owned their houses and businesses, most inhabitants of the block occupied the property for extended periods, forming a stable population base. By 1878, the large commercial/residential parcels of the eighteenth century had given way to smaller, narrower urban lots through subdivision and sale; the original lot configuration of the Stoddert survey was obliterated.

Although no primary structures stood within the project area during the late nineteenth century, the 1878 Hopkins map depicted two stables in the southern portion of the parking garage footprint (Figure 6b); the larger of these stood behind the building formerly known as Hunter's Tavern (40-50 West Street). Owned by Samuel Mattison, by 1878 the tavern had been renamed the Western Hotel (Maryland Historical Trust 1969). A smaller stable was located behind the shoe store of Henry O'Berry, and behind an adjacent frame commercial structure. The rear yard of a livery stable, located at 22 Calvert Street, extended into the southwestern corner of the parking garage footprint. Residential and commercial development continued through the late 1800s.

In 1880, John L. Benjamin purchased the Western Hotel and Mattison's other real estate holdings within the block (Anne Arundel County Land Record SH 15:262). Comprising almost two-thirds of the parking garage footprint, this property was not developed until 1907, when Winson Gott purchased the parcel from the Annapolis Land and Improvement Company. By 1908, an alley divided the interior of the block into two rows of frame houses, 19 of which were located within the parking garage footprint (Figure 6c). A large stable stood southeast of the dwellings.

During the early twentieth century, an alley was constructed between the rear yards of the buildings at 40-50 West Street and the Gott's Court stable yard. On Calvert Street, J. Adams' undertaking establishment assumed control of the former livery stable lot on Calvert Street. The dwelling at 35-37 Northwest Street was divided into two households, and an additional two-story dwelling was constructed in the rear yard. All three of the Northwest Street dwellings utilized the yard area, which now comprises the northeastern portion of the parking garage footprint. By 1921, the Annapolis Furniture Company occupied 36 West Street; a single-story warehouse was added at that address (Figure 6d). A narrow secondary building extended from the warehouse to a rear stable, and a stable stood within the southeastern portion of the parking garage footprint.

By 1930, the project area was affected by the impact of the automobile (Figure 6e). A long, single-story row of auto stalls occupied the western portion of the common ground east of Gott's Court; similar auto stalls stood in the far rear yard of the commercial buildings at 34-36 West Street, perpendicular to the Gott's Court garages. A long, narrow unidentified building stood behind the yards of 20 and 22 Gott's Court, and extended along the rear of a two-story shed. The dwellings at 35-37 Northwest Street shared the rear yard area with the two-story dwelling at 31 Northwest Street. South of 13 Gott's Court, a new automotive building stood within the southeastern corner of the parking garage footprint.

The architectural configuration of the project area remained relatively stable through the mid-twentieth century. During the early 1950s, the dwellings of Gott's Court were torn down and replaced by a parking lot that covered the project area. The Arundel Center was constructed on the northwestern corner of the block during the 1960s; it obliterated the commercial and residential architecture along much of Calvert and Northwest Streets (Figure 6f).

### **Expected Results**

Based on an examination of the historical data mentioned above, several sets of predictions or expectations were developed, applying the Direct Historical Approach. This set of expectations was designed to guide field work. Between the initial occupation of the project area during the 1760s and the middle of the nineteenth century, the configuration of the original lots 67, 68, and 70 did not change substantially (Figure 6). The eastern third of the project area was divided between two urban house lots (35-37 Northwest Street and 34-38 West Street), the backyards of which were within the area under current investigation. The remainder of the project area, a large interior space, was associated with the Golder/Hunter Tavern property at 40-50 West Street. During the nineteenth century, this large rear yard area reportedly housed a 30-horse

stable and a garden. Accordingly, deposits below 2 ft were expected to contain features and artifacts relating to the tavern's stable and garden area. It also was expected that such deposits would help to define the initial date of occupation and internal organization of the two rear yard lots along the eastern project boundary.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, several additional structures were built within the project area, resulting in a change in the function of the lots. The property at 35-37 Northwest Street apparently still served as a residence, but the 34-38 West Street property was converted to commercial use. Hopkin's 1877 map shows two stable buildings, one in the rear yard of the tavern property and one behind 34-38 West Street. The project area's extreme southwestern corner was occupied by a livery stable that fronted Calvert Street. Given these historical data, it was expected that archeological deposits and features dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries would be found that would reflect the addition of architectural features, the diversification of lot function, and the redrawing of lot boundaries in the southeastern quadrant of the property.

Gott's Court was constructed in 1907. The portion of Gott's Court that lies within the current project area consisted of two facing rows of frame dwellings, each 12 to 15 ft wide. Fronting a central street, these dwellings were built in the space formerly occupied by the Western Hotel stable lot. The 1921 Sanborn map depicts a row of single-story outbuildings associated with the Gott's Court lots along the extreme western edge of the former hotel stable yard. These structures were interpreted as privy buildings, since no indoor sewage or plumbing was believed to have been provided for the residents of the court (Emory Harrison, personal communication 1991). Given the structures and features associated with the construction and occupation of Gott's Court and the increasing commercial activity on the periphery of the project area, it was expected that more intensive utilization of residential backyards by multiple families would be reflected in greater concentrations of cultural deposits located in these areas.

The period between ca. 1925 and 1950 saw dramatic changes in lot configuration and features within the project area. Two single story "auto sheds" were erected in the former backyard lot of 35-37 Northwest Street, and building renovation, which probably overlapped earlier nineteenth century features, affected the extreme southeastern corner of the project area. Additional stable or shed features were constructed at the southern ends of both rows of Gott's Court by 1930. Although the introduction of these new features might have disturbed late nineteenth and early twentieth century cultural deposits, it was expected that the subsurface impact of these single-story buildings would be minimal.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY OVERVIEW OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESULTS

#### Introduction

The results of the historical background study and analysis of the GIS map overlays were utilized to determine the initial field strategies used for the Gott's Court project. Following consultations with the Maryland Historical Trust and Anne Arundel County archeologists, trenches and excavation units were positioned in those locations identified as having the highest potential for producing the maximum number of cultural resources representative of all occupational time periods. The resultant testing pattern is shown in Figure 7.

Archival research had indicated that land in the project area was not developed intensively between the mid-eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries. Building construction during that century had been concentrated on the streetside boundaries of Charles Carroll's city lots 67 and 70 (Figure 6A). Lot 70, encompassing the far eastern third of the project area, had served as a backyard area for the residences along West and Northwest Streets. Trenches 9, 10, 12, 13-13A, and 21 (Figure 7) were placed to reveal potential backyard features such as privies, wells, and other dependencies that were associated with the West and Northwest Streets properties.

During this time, Carroll's Lots 67 and 68 had been developed more intensively as a mixed residential and commercial area containing retail stores, artisans' workshops, a tavern, and individual dwellings that fronted West Street. A stable associated with the tavern also had been built in approximately 1838 within the back lot of the tavern. The lowest strata of Trenches 6, 7-7a, 11, 14, 18, 19, and 20 were identified as potential locations of cultural remains associated with the eighteenth and early nineteenth century activity areas of these West Street establishments.

Three major trends characterized development in the project area between the mid-nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century. The properties along West Street experienced continued subdivision and commercialization. More limited residential and commercial development, including the establishment of a livery stable, occurred on the properties that fronted on Calvert Street. The residential pattern of the previous period remained stable along Northwest Street. Three buildings occupied the center of the block during this time: (1) the stable in the rear of the Samuel Mattison (Madison) hotel property; (2) a newly constructed stable belonging to Henry O'Berry in the eastern section of the proposed parking garage footprint; and (3) the rear portion of the livery stable fronting Calvert Street. Trenches 3, 7-7A, and 21 were placed to identify the remains of these structures. The middle strata of Trench 6 and Trenches 9 through 14 also were expected to reveal features and artifacts representative of the commercial and residential activities that were located on West Street at the turn of the century.

The construction of Gott's Court and its associated structures dominated the development patterns within the project area during the first half of the twentieth century. Features associated with Gott's Court were expected to be located primarily within the central, northern, and western sections of the project area. Trenches 1-5, 8, and 16-18 were positioned to reveal the configurations and architectural details of the Gott's Court dwellings. In addition, it was expected that the artifact assemblage recovered from the upper strata of these trenches would provide a significant sample of the material culture associated with twentieth century African-American life and behavior in Annapolis.



## Results of First Phase Trench And Unit Excavations

The results of excavations in 21 trenches are described in the following pages. Each trench description contains information about location, dimensions, and depth; description of soils; and identification of artifacts and artifact distributions. The same categories of information are provided for each unit and selected features within trenches. The features and excavation units within each trench are listed in Table 1. Table 2 presents a summary of specific data for all excavated features in the Gott's Court project area. Features and materials subjected to detailed analysis are discussed in Chapter VI.

### Trench 1

Trench 1, located in the northwestern quadrant of the project area, measured 1.5 x 5 m and was excavated mechanically in two levels to 42 centimeters below surface (cmbs). Retained from Level 2 were 53 items, including architectural materials, kitchen-related materials, miscellaneous items, toys, and one tobacco pipe stem. The architectural materials included window glass, wire nails, and plaster. In addition to seven bone fragments, kitchen-related items consisted of ceramics, including pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, early porcelain, and domestic brown stoneware; and glass, including machine-made, mold-blown, and table glass. The toys consisted of three glass marbles, a common artifact in early twentieth century sub-assemblages.

Two features were documented: Feature 101, a mortared brick pier footing exposed in the east trench wall at 34 cmbs; and Feature 102, an obsolete, ca. 1920s lead water pipe found in the western end of the trench, oriented grid north-south. The pipe and the brick footing were contemporaneous. No excavation units were placed in this trench.

### Trench 2

Trench 2, located in the southwestern quadrant of the project area, measured 1.5 x 5 m and was excavated mechanically in four levels to 88 cmbs on the west end, and 175 cmbs on the east end. A ca. 1920s lead pipe (F-0201), found just west of center, probably is a continuation of the pipe found in Trench 1. Feature 202, a mortared brick pier footing found at 36 cmbs, is a remnant of the brick footings for the west wall of the western rowhouse; Feature 101, discussed above, is a remnant of the east wall brick footings of the same building. Both features were recorded, but no excavation units were placed in Trench 2.

### Trench 3

Trench 3, located in the far southwestern corner of the project area (Figure 7), measured 2 x 5 m; it was excavated mechanically in three levels to 66 cmbs. A total of 305 items were retained from Levels 2 and 3. Of the 112 architecturally-related items, 57 were recovered from Level 2; these included wire and cut nails, window glass, sewer and plumbing fixtures, and hardware. The remaining architectural items, all from Level 3, included the same material types, but there were a slightly higher number of cut nails and fewer wire nails. A total of 180 kitchen-related items included 23 bones, one shell, a fork, and a utensil handle. Ceramic materials included redware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, Chinese export porcelain, domestic and imported stonewares, and white salt glazed stoneware. No significant concentration of any artifact category could be discerned at either level. Of the 99 glass fragments, the 75 from Level 2 included machine-made, non-machine-made, mold-blown, pharmaceutical, and table glass; a similar variety but smaller number was found in Level 3. The 15 remaining items from these two

TABLE 2. SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF EXCAVATED FEATURES

No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
0101	Brick Pier	26 x 26	34-44	1907	None	None	Gott's Court construction
0102	Trench	30 wide	34-44	20th Century	strong brown (7.5YR5/8) gravel	None	lead water pipe associated with F-0101
0201	Brick Pier	26 x 26	34-44	20th Century	None	None	Gott's Court construction
0202	Trench	250 wide	0-88	1900	very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) fill	54	wire nails, domestic brown stoneware, domestic gray stoneware, whiteware, ironstone, mold blown glass, table glass, lamp glass, coal, cinders
0301 A/B	Trenches	87 x 58	72-80	1900-1960	dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) and strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clayey sand	76	brick, window glass, cut nails, wrought nails, wire nails, porcelain fixtures, sewer tile, redware, whiteware, ironstone, late porcelain, bottle glass, non-machine-made bottle glass, bone, shell, coal
0301 C	Trench	120 x 57	72-124	1879	strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay; yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clayey sand	152	roofing tile, sewer pipe, window glass, brick, mortar, wire nails, shell, bone, Chinese export porcelain, late porcelain, domestic gray stoneware, ironstone, white saltglazed stoneware, yellow ware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, machine made bottle glass, table glass, coal, cinders

No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
0301 D	Trench	342 x 42	72-124	1897	strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay; yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clayey sand	71	window glass, brick, mortar, wire nails, machine-cut nails, wrought nails, pearlware, ironstone, late porcelain, imported brown stoneware, non-machine-made bottle glass, bone, shell, leather, coal, cinders
0302	Posthole	20 x 26	73-79	1907	dark brown (10YR4/3), very dark brown (10YR3/2), and strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clayey sand	9	bottle glass, shell, coal
0303	Post	14 x 25	65-147	1771*	dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay; strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clayey sand	32	wooden post in situ; window glass, brick, wrought nail, shell, creamware, pearlware, redware, non-machine-made bottle glass, knife blade
0304	Post	12 dia.	43-65	nd	None	0	no postmold
0305	Trench	45 x 114	47-66	1916	very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) slightly clayey sand; olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy clay; strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay	142	window glass, wire nails, machine cut nails, shell button, brass button, oyster shell, clam shell, ironstone, whiteware, late porcelain, Chinese export porcelain, industrial stoneware, machine-made bottle glass, non-machine-made bottle glass, table glass, milk glass, kaolin pipe bowl, utensil handle, kettle, rubber toy, slate, coal
0306	Circular Soil Feature	45 dia.	57-87	1754	dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy clay	69	Chinese export porcelain, creamware, mold blown glass, bone, shell, brick, mortar
0307	Soil Feature	22 x 77	66-121	1932	very dark grayish brown (2-5Y3/2) sandy clay	19	window glass, wire nails, oyster shell, bone, ironstone, mold blown glass, pipe bowl, glass, marble

No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
0308	Posthole	53 x 26	76-84	19th century	dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy clay	0	brick noted
0309	Soil Feature	25 x 115	73-103	1837	coal ash deposit	73	window glass, brick, creamware, pearlware, Chinese export porcelain, domestic gray stoneware, bone, shell, lamp glass, glass, marble, coal
0310	Soil Feature	partial	78-115	20th Century	gray (10YR5/1) coal ash	0	Partial feature; Intrudes upon Feature 0309
0401	Brick Pier	24 x 24	31-34	20th Century	no builder's trench	0	coal, oyster shell
0402	Chimney Base	82 x 14	62-76	1783*	dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay	39	wrought nails, shell, bone, redware, Chinese export porcelain, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, Westerwald stamped, bottle glass, coal
0403	Brick Pier	24 x 24	68-82	20th Century	very dark gray (10YR3/1) coal ash	5	shell, bone, coal, non-machine-made bottle glass
0501	Pipe Trench	-	47-110	1904	dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy clay	186	wire nails, window glass, brick, bone, oyster and turtle shell, whiteware ironstone, late porcelain, white saltglazed stoneware, mold-blown glass, machine-made glass, milk glass, pharmaceutical glass, 4 lead water pipes, 1 sewer pipe
0502	Soil Feature	80 x 75	54-87	1910	dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy clay	20	brick, machine-cut nail, wire nail, creamware, machine-made bottle glass
0503	Builder's Trench/ Brick Pier	25 x 30	48-71	1801*	coal and coal ash	55	brick fragments, window glass, oyster shell, bone, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, machine-made jar and bottle glass, rubber ball, tire fragment, clay marbles

No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
0504	Builder's Trench/ Brick Pier	38 x 38	57-77	1791*	coal ash	1	light creamware
0505	Posthole	25 dia.	53-138	1805	dark brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy clay	16	window glass, roofing tiles, brick, oyster shell, pearlware, non-machine-made bottle glass, pipe stem
0701	Soil Stain	Amorph.	40-50	Modern	concrete and brick	0	concrete and brick
0702	Soil Stain	Amorph.	35-40	Modern	oyster shell	0	oyster shell
0801	Well	130 dia.	72-236	1815	dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand loam; dark brown (10YR4/3) sand loam; dark brown (10YR3/3) clay loam; light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) slightly clayey sand	1157	brick, red earthenware roofing tiles, window glass, wire nails, cut nails, wrought nails, tin-glazed earthenware, redware, white saltglazed stoneware, imported gray stoneware, imported brown stoneware, early porcelain, pearlware, slipware, coarse earthenware, creamware, refined redware, Staffordshire manganese, non-machine-made glass, table glass, utensil handles, pot fragments, bone, oyster shell, clam shell, turtle shell, coal
0802	Post Hole	20 x 30	72-92	nd	very dark gray (10YR3/1) coal ash	0	coal ash, cedar post in situ
0803	Coal Ash	15 x 35	63-104	1918	coal ash	38	window glass, wire nails, whiteware, pearlware, slipware, domestic gray and brown stoneware, machine-made bottle and jar glass, table glass, flower pot, wire

No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
0804	Post Hole	20 x 25	76-90	1790	strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sandy loam; dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam	4	imported gray stoneware, creamware, pearlware, tobacco pipe bowl
0805 A/B	Soil Feature	130 dia.	82-112	1754	dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand; dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) loamy sand	253	redware roofing tile, window glass, wrought nails, cut nails, bone, Chinese export porcelain, imported brown stoneware, Nottingham, British Brown, domestic gray stoneware, Westerwald, white saltglazed stoneware, Debased Scratch Blue, creamware, slipware, Staffordshire slipware, redware, tin-glazed earthenware, non-machine-made bottle glass, table glass, pipe bowl, pipe stem, brick, coal slag, oyster shell
0805 C/D	Soil Feature	33 x 64	82-112	1791	dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) loamy sand	18	bone, redware, non-machine-made bottle glass, creamware
0806 A-D	Post Molds	Average 15x15	50-105	18th Century	dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam	1(C)	bone
0807	Soil Feature	5 x 35	76-86	19th Century	dark brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand	1	ceramic marble, coal, coal slag, charcoal
0808 A-D	Post Hole	17 x 25	75-106	1750-1800	dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sandy clay	0	wood post in situ
0809	Post Hole	20 x 35	75-106	19th Century	dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sandy clay	0	brick

No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
0901	Pit Feature	90x 156	83-123	1778	dark grayish brown sandy clay	72	window glass, brick, wrought nail, machine-cut nail, bone, shell, domestic gray stoneware, redware, creamware, pearlware, white saltglazed stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, non-machine-made bottle glass, table glass, mold blown glass, pipe stem, oyster shell
0902	Posthole	30 dia.	79-109	1902	dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy clay	26	window glass, machine-cut nails, pearlware, creamware, redware, machine-made glass, milk bottle, jar and bottle glass, French gun flint
0903	Soil Feature	20 x 49	85-98	1779	dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy loam	17	window glass, cut/wrought nail, bone, tin-glazed earthenware, creamware
0904	Rock/ Concrete Foundation Wall	30 wide	34	1931	none	30	wire nail, machine-cut nail, bone, shell, whiteware, mold blown bottle glass, machine-made bottle glass, pipe stem
0905	Posthole	25 dia.	67-77	nd	dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy loam	0	wood post in situ
0906	Posthole (Telephone or Utility Pole)	35 dia.	65 +	20th Century	dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy loam	0	portions of utility pole in situ
1001	Foundation	24 x 24	40 +	1944	none	0	brick, concrete, coal slag
1002	Metal	5 x 700	40 +	1900- 1960	none		Remnant of corrugated metal wall
10A 03	Soil Feature	75 x 149	42-88	1926	very dark gray (7.5YR3/1) sandy clay	224	window glass, wire and cut nails, creamware, whiteware, Ironstone, machine-made and mold blown glass

No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
10A 04	Rodent	20 x 28	60-88	nd	very dark grayish brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy clay	-	rodent bones
10A 05	Posthole	25 x 30	51-96	1935	very dark gray (10YR3/2) sandy loam	12	window glass, wire nails, milk glass, machine-made bottle glass, coal, tobacco pipe stem
1101	Posthole	30 dia.	76-100	1791	dark brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay	8	creamware, white saltglazed stoneware, non-machine-made bottle glass, bone; wood post fragment in situ
1102	Posthole	30 dia.	76-100	19th Century	dark brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay	0	
1103	Cellar	145x185	77-137	1710	very dark brown (7.5YR3/4)(10YR2/2) sandy clay; strong brown (7.5YR4/6) compact clayey sand	1238	red earthenware roofing tile, brick, window glass, wrought nails, cut nails, redware, tin-glazed earthenware, Buckley, Staffordshire Slipware, British Brown, Westerwald Stamped, creamware, pearlware, Chinese export porcelain, mold blown glass, free blown glass, bone, shell, wig curler, pewter cuff link, English gun flint, straight pins, thimble, brass drawer pull, utensil
1104	Posthole	4 dia.	77-90	19th Century	very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy loam	0	
11A 05	Posthole	42 x 70	76-101	1848	dark brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay; off-center postmold	24	earthenware roofing tiles, window glass, machine-cut nails, oyster shell, bone, creamware, pearlware, tin-glazed earthenware, non-machine-made bottle glass, 2-piece brass button
11A 06	Posthole	30 x 57	99-129	1804	dark brown (10YR4/3) clayey sand	45	machine-cut nails, whiteware, late porcelain



No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
11A 07	Posthole	20 x 33	88-123	1766	dark brown (120YR4/3) clayey sand	13	wrought nail, creamware, pearlware, tin-glazed earthenware, white saltglazed stoneware
1108	Soil Feature	21 x 31	116-134	1941	dark brown (7.5YR4/4) clayey sand	2	wire nail, oyster shell, brick
1109	Soil Feature	partial	22-39	1900-1960	dark brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay	0	
1110	Posthole	50 dia.	137-142	1762	dark brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay	14	brick, bone cut/wrought nails, non-machine-made bottle glass, white saltglazed stoneware
11A 01	Post	25 dia.	0-40	1900-1960	wood post	0	wood post in situ
11A 02	Foundation	40 wide	0-40	1900-1960	cinder block foundation	0	
11A 04	Brick Foundation	20 wide	35-45	20th Century	brick foundation	0	
1301	Soil Feature	60 x 107	128-160	1873	dark brown (7.5YR4/4) loamy clay	86	wrought nails, bone, shell, tin-glazed earthenware, white saltglazed stoneware, creamware, redware, non-machine-made bottle glass, pipestems, brick, mortar, charcoal
1302	Soil Feature	linear	128-160	1865	brown/dark brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay	13	window glass, brick, cement, linoleum, bone, shell, late porcelain, imported brown stoneware, non-machine-made bottle glass, mold blown bottle glass

No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
1303	Foundation	120x140	64-77	1907	dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand; olive brown (2.5Y4/3) sandy clay; dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) loamy clay	537	tar paper, window glass, wire nails, cut nails, construction hardware, tin-glazed earthenware, white saltglazed stoneware, domestic gray stoneware, pearlware, creamware, whiteware, Chinese export porcelain, Staffordshire slipware, non-machine-made bottle glass, machine-made glass, mold blown glass, bone, shell, 2 pc brass button, stove parts, utensil, plastic, tin cans, coal, coal ash, coal slag, brick, oyster shell
1304	Soil Feature	50 x 63	70-93	1900-1960	dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam	0	
1305/ 1311	Sheet Midden	52 x 52 partial	95-140	1715	dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay	506	window glass, cut nails, wrought nails, earthenware roofing tile, tin-glazed earthenware, white saltglazed stoneware, imported gray stoneware, redware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, Chinese export porcelain, machine-made bottle glass, non-machine-made bottle glass, table glass, bone, shell, straight pins, buckle, clay marble, pipe stems, coal, coal slag, mortar, brick
1306	Soil Feature	19 x 25	93-110	19th Century	dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay	2	unidentified nail, shell, brick, mortar
1307	Posthole	28 dia.	88-116	1804	dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) loamy sand	10	window glass, plaster, oyster shell, bone, table glass, pearlware, bottle glass, 4 cm diameter post fragment, oyster shell, coal slag, coal, brick

No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
1308	Bucket/ Post	34 x 41	80-106	1778	dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay	27	window glass, cut nails, wrought nail, redware, whiteware, imported brown stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, machine-made bottle glass, bone, bucket, pipe stem
1309	Pet Burial	28 x 48	87-100	1805	dark brown (10YR3/3) slightly clayey sand loam	354	dog skeleton, window glass, cut nail, non-machine-made bottle glass, coal, straight pin, coal, oyster shell, brick
1310	Posthole	35 dia.	102-124	1787	dark brown (10YR3/4) sand loam	31	window glass, brick, nails, wrought nail, hardware, slipware, earthenware, imported brown stoneware, white saltglazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, Chinese export porcelain, bone
1312	Soil Feature	30 x 40	127-130	1750- 1800	dark brown (10YR3/4) sand loam	3	bone, pipe stem
1401	Tree Stain	60 dia.	70-150	1875	tree planting: mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) loamy sand	153	earlier materials at base: wire nails, electrical hardware, flower pot, whiteware, table glass, coal, charcoal
1402	Posthole	40 dia.	103-129	1791	dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clayey sand	11	brick, creamware, pearlware, Chinese export porcelain, metal, coal, coal slag, brick, shell
1403	Sheet Midden	38 x 22	103-127	1754	yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand loam	33	wrought nails, plaster, redware, creamware, pearlware, imported gray stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, non-machine-made bottle glass, mold blown bottle glass, bone, oyster shell, brick, coal slag

No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
1404	Sheet Midden	53 x 65	110-135	1794	yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand loam	26	window glass, slipware, redware, creamware, pearlware, domestic brown stoneware, white saltglazed stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, non-machine-made bottle glass, bone, shell, metal, pipe stem
1405	Sheet Midden	42 x 140	103-129	1780	strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sand loam; dark brown (7.5YR4/4) sand loam	23	window glass, wrought nail, creamware, pearlware, imported gray stoneware, white saltglazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, non-machine-made bottle glass, bone, oyster shell, pipe stem, coal, coal slag, brick
1406	Sheet Midden	A 59x85 B 52x75	130-140	1735	dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sand loam	103	window glass, wrought nails, Staffordshire slipware, redware, creamware, North Devon gravel tempered, imported gray and brown stoneware, white saltglazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, Chinese export porcelain, non-machine-made bottle glass, bone, oyster shell, pipe stem, straight pin, brick
1501	Soil Feature	45 x 70	74-80	1900-1960	brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay	0	
1502	Pipe Trench	130 wide	80+	1900-1960	dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sand loam; olive (5Y4/4) sandy clay loam	0	coal, charcoal, oyster noted
1503	Builder's Trench	25 x 50	48-71	1843	dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sand loam	0	brick pier, coal, oyster shell, brick
1601	Soil Feature	35 dia.	60-78	1900-1960	dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sand loam	0	tree planting including burlap root ball

No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
1801	Pipe Trench	15 x 25	58-106	-	very dark gray (2.5Y3/1) sandy clay	12	window glass, wire and cut nails, oyster shell, bone, whiteware, white saltglazed stoneware, brick, coal slag
1802	Soil Feature	35 x 85	64-160	1776	dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay	22	creamware, pearlware, ironstone, imported brown and gray stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, mold blown glass, table glass, bone, shell, metal, oyster shell, brick
1803	Soil Feature	10 x 10	58 - 82		dark brown 10YR4/3 sandy clay	0	
1804	Posthole	30 dia.	58-82	19th Century	dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay		brick, tin-glazed earthenware
1901	Posthole	40 x 60	58-98	19th Century	very dark grayish brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay	68	late porcelain, whiteware, ironstone, machine- and non-machine-made bottle glass
1901 A	Posthole	20 x 30	81	1828	very dark grayish brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay	28	creamware, pearlware, whiteware, tin-glazed earthenware, non-machine-made glass, table glass, bone, shell
1901 B	Posthole	40 diameter	98-112	1828	light brownish gray (10YR6/2) sandy loam	42	cut nails, tin-glazed earthenware, yellowware, ironstone, whiteware
1902	Posthole	30 x 30	51-120	1856	light brownish gray (10YR6/2) sandy loam	30	yellow ware, whiteware, pearlware, imported brown stoneware, wood post in situ
1903	Posthole	44 x 60	51-120	1919	very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy clay	122	machine-made bottle glass, whiteware, creamware, pearlware, ironstone, non-machine-made bottle glass, table glass, milk glass, wire and cut nails

No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
1904	Pet Burial	44 x 28	81-89	1785	dark brown (10YR3/3) sand loam	316	dog skeleton, window glass, cut nails, wrought nail, red earthenware roofing tile, creamware, pearlware, domestic gray stoneware, white saltglazed stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, non-machine-made bottle glass, table glass, bone, shell, lamp glass
1905	Planting	70 x 78	84-87	1770	dark brown (10YR4/3) sand loam	13	window glass, cut nail, wrought nail, redware, creamware, bone
1906	Posthole	34 x 34	58-90	1945	dark brown (10YR4/3) clayey sand	19	window glass, cut nail, hardware, leather, flower pot, shoe parts
1907	Posthole	52 x 70	58-114	1832	dark beown (10YR3/3) sandy clay	16	wire nail, cut nail, wrought nail, whiteware, ironstone, Chinese export porcelain, non-machine-made bottle glass, mold blown glass, table glass, glass marble
2001	Rodent Burrow	42 x 161	88-95	1871	dark brown (7.5YR3/4) fill	22	whiteware, creamware, mortar, cut nails, non-machine-made bottle glass
2002	Tree Stain	16 x 26	94-110	20th Century	dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sandy clay loam	1	coal
2101	Rodent Burrow	18 x 80	73-81	1837	dark brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay loam	14	pearlware, whiteware, late porcelain, machine-made bottle glass, table glass, bone, wood

No.	Type	Dim (cm)	Depth (cm)	Date	Soils	No. of artifacts	Associated Materials
2102	Pet Burial	52 x 115	60-100	1804	dark brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy clay	281	dog skeleton, window glass, cut nails, wrought nails, mortar, coarse earthenware, redware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, white saltglazed stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, non-machine-made bottle glass, mold blown glass, shell, lamp glass, straight pins, pipe stem
2103	Pit Feature	20 x 75	94-118	1743	dark brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay	17	cut nail, hardware, earthenware roofing tile, tin-glazed earthenware, non- machine-made bottle glass, shell, metal, pipe stem, brick, coal slag, oyster shell
2104	Pipe Trench	33 x 300	89-24	1805	dark brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy clay	9	water pipe, pearlware, non-machine- made bottle glass, coal, oyster shell, brick
2105	Rodent Disturbed				dark brown (7.5YR413) sandy loam	2	brick, bottle glass

\* possible later feature

levels included such miscellaneous, personal, clothing, and stable items as glass marbles, a horseshoe, and a wood pencil with a metal eraser cap. Two excavation units, Excavation Unit (EU) 8 in the western end and EU-13 in the east end, exposed several features discovered during the trenching operations (Figure 8).

Excavation Unit 13, excavated in one level to 80 cmbs, contained a series of construction features: a ceramic sewer pipe (F-0301), related to or post-dating the occupation of Gott's Court; one post hole (F-0302); an in situ post (F-0304); and two soil stains/middens (F-0309 and F-0310). These features had been placed in a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) slightly sandy clay mottled with black (10YR2/1) coal and coal ash. The 76 items retained from this level included both architectural and kitchen-related materials. Of the 34 kitchen items, 17 were shells, including both oyster and clam shells; ceramics and glass constituted the remainder of the kitchen assemblage. The ceramics, including Chinese export porcelain, ironstone, whiteware, and redware, were diagnostic of the mid- to late nineteenth century. The glass sub-assemblage included both non-machine-made and unidentifiable bottle glass. The materials and mottled soils of this level originated as secondary fill deposits associated with late nineteenth century activities.

Excavation Unit 8, placed in the northern end of the trench, was excavated in four levels to 84 cmbs. The soil matrix into which the unit's features penetrated are similar to those described in EU-13. Features included an in situ post (F-0303), three soil features (F-0305, -0306, and -0307), and a post hole (F-0308). An additional feature F-0301 (a series of pipe trenches), was subdivided into several deposits (Figure 8); the earliest of these were 0301B and 0301C, which were intruded upon by Feature 0301D, a later trench that crossed the earlier deposits at a right angle. F-0301B and 0301C contained architectural materials such as cut and wire nails, window glass, and brick, as well as kitchen items, including bone, glass, and ceramics; both features contained a similar range of glass and ceramics: creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, early Chinese export porcelain, late domestic porcelain, mold-blown glass, and machine-made bottle glass. Feature 0301D, the subfeature that bisected the earlier deposits, yielded a similar range of materials. Found at the base of the trench was a ceramic sewer pipe. All materials within the trench fill are secondary disturbed deposits excavated and redeposited when the pipe trench was dug, as indicated by the early date of some of the materials.

Feature 0302 represented the bottom 20 cm of an approximately 20 x 26 cm post hole. Materials from the fill included aqua and amber bottle glass, oyster shell, and coal. Feature 0303, a post hole with a wooden post still in place, contained 32 artifacts, including such early nineteenth century materials as creamware, pearlware, redware, wrought nails, non-machine-made bottle glass, and a metal knife blade. This post probably was associated with the operations of the stable yard.

Feature 0305, a linear trench located in the western end of the trench, extended 45 cm from the northern end of the trench and continued beyond the east and west walls. Excavated in two levels to 66 cmbs, the soil matrix consisted of mottled very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) slightly clayey sand, and olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy clay. Of the 196 items retained from this feature, 142 were from Level 1, while the remaining 54 were from Level 2. Materials included architectural, kitchen, clothing, furniture, and activities-related items. The late date of this feature is indicated by the presence of wire nails, ceramic sewer pipes, construction hardware, machine-made bottle glass, and a rubber toy. Feature 0305 probably originated during the Gott's Court era, intruding upon the primary sheet midden produced by activities in the stable and tavern. The feature's function could not be determined.

Data from other Trench 3 features are presented in Table 2. Feature 0306 can be dated on the basis of the presence of Chinese export porcelain, a high status ware often present in eighteenth and early nineteenth century deposits. Features 0307 and 0308 are of unknown



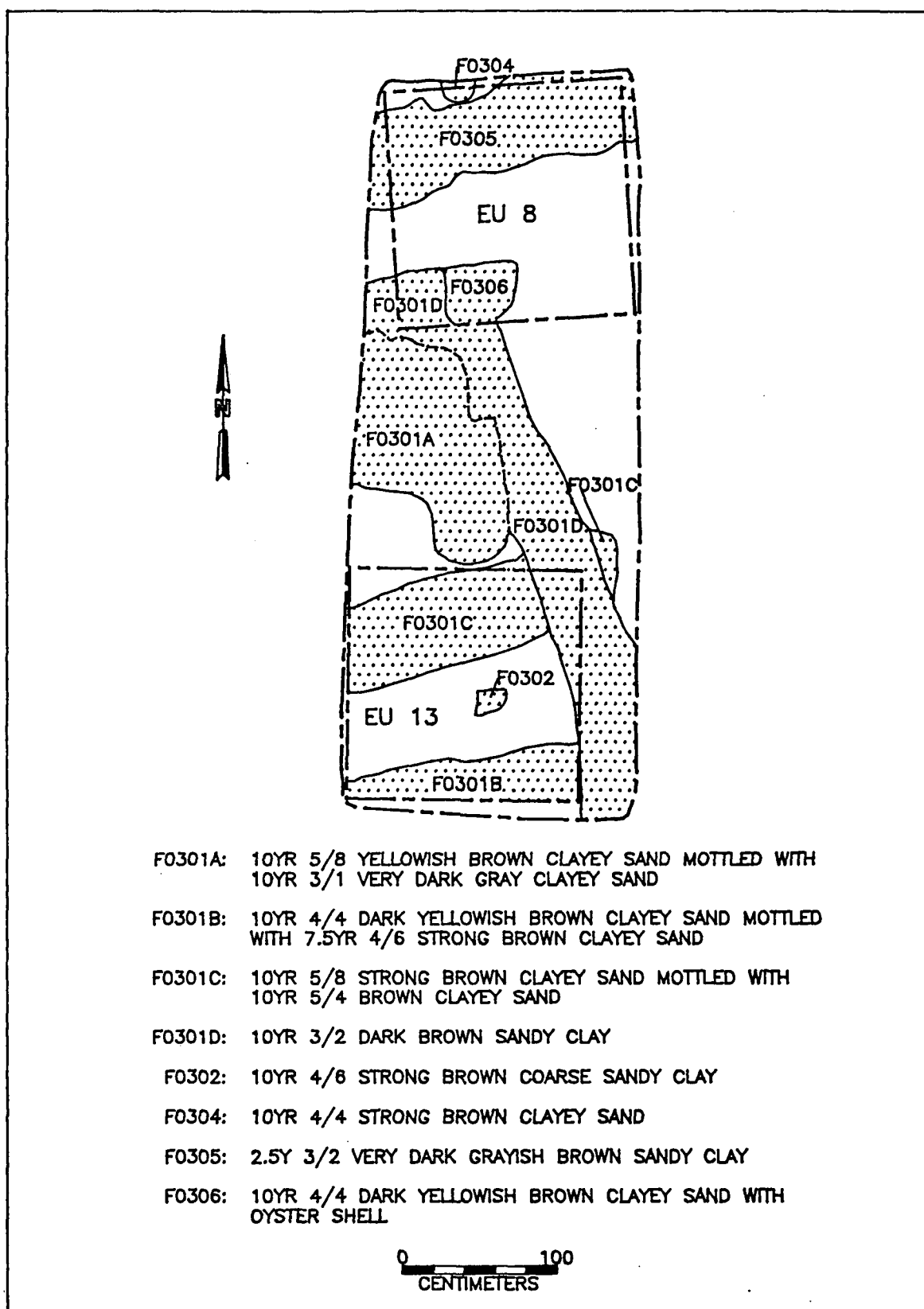


Figure 8. Plan of Trench 3, showing the locations and horizontal relationships of features.

function. Feature 0309 was a coal ash deposit containing artifacts associated with nineteenth century activities in the tavern and stable; however, the presence of machine-made bottle glass indicated that this feature, like Feature 0305, was associated with Gott's Court. Many of the feature's materials may have been redeposited.

#### Trench 4

Trench 4, located at the southern edge of the lot, was excavated mechanically in three levels to 65 cmbs. Level 2 (31 to 55 cmbs), encompassing the primary sheet scatter associated with the Gott's Court occupation, was characterized by a high concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century artifacts, as well as faunal materials, coal, and coal ash. Three brick features associated with this sheet midden were identified: two were piers (Features 0401 and 0403); the other, a larger feature, was interpreted as a chimney footer (Feature 0402). Two additional features identified within Trench 4 (Features 0401 and 0403) were brick piers from the Gott's Court row houses (Figure 9). These features were recorded but not excavated.

Excavation Unit 14, placed in the northern end of Trench 4 to test soil features and deposits associated with Feature 0402, was excavated in seven levels to 106 cmbs. The soil matrix consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clayey sand mottled with coal ash, pale brown (10YR7/3) sand, and mortar. A total of 748 items were retained from this unit, mostly from Level 1, the primary sheet scatter associated with the occupation of Gott's Court. Of the 439 items from Level 1, 230 were architecturally-related, including 121 wire nails.

The kitchen-related materials included faunal remains, as well as ceramics and glass from a variety of time periods; the latter consisted primarily of whiteware and machine-made bottle glass. A large number of faunal materials, 86 bones or bone fragments and eight shells, was recovered from Level 1. Level 6 contained only five items: fragments of creamware, pearlware, non-machine-made bottle glass, and one shell. The type and number of materials indicated that this level was associated with peripheral activities related to the domestic occupation of the fringe of the block, predating the construction of Gott's Court. Level 7 contained no cultural materials.

Feature 0402, a 40 x 40 cm brick and mortar chimney base thought to have been associated with Gott's Court, yielded 39 artifacts, including ceramics and glass that predate the time period of Gott's Court occupation. These artifacts included a wrought nail, redware, Chinese export porcelain, creamware, pearlware, and Westerwald stoneware. The age of these materials associates the feature with mid-nineteenth century activities that predate the Gott's Court occupation. The exact function of this feature has not been determined.

#### Trench 5

Trench 5, placed in the central portion of the lot in the former location of the western row of Gott's Court dwellings, was excavated mechanically to 50 cmbs in two levels: Level 1, a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sand and gravel fill deposited after Gott's Court was demolished; and Level 2, a very dark gray (10YR3/1) coal ash and sand representing the primary sheet midden associated with the occupation of Gott's Court. One hundred items were retained from this level, the majority of which were kitchen-related, including faunal materials, ceramics and glass. Ceramics consisted of whiteware, ironstone, and late porcelain; glass included machine-made, mold-blown, and table glass. Architectural materials were represented by 22 items: 13 were fragments of decorative marble; the remainder included wire nails, sewer pipe, and construction hardware. Other functional categories included clothing items (two ceramic buttons), one personal item (a plastic knitting needle), and miscellaneous items, such as coal, cinders, hardware, and wood.

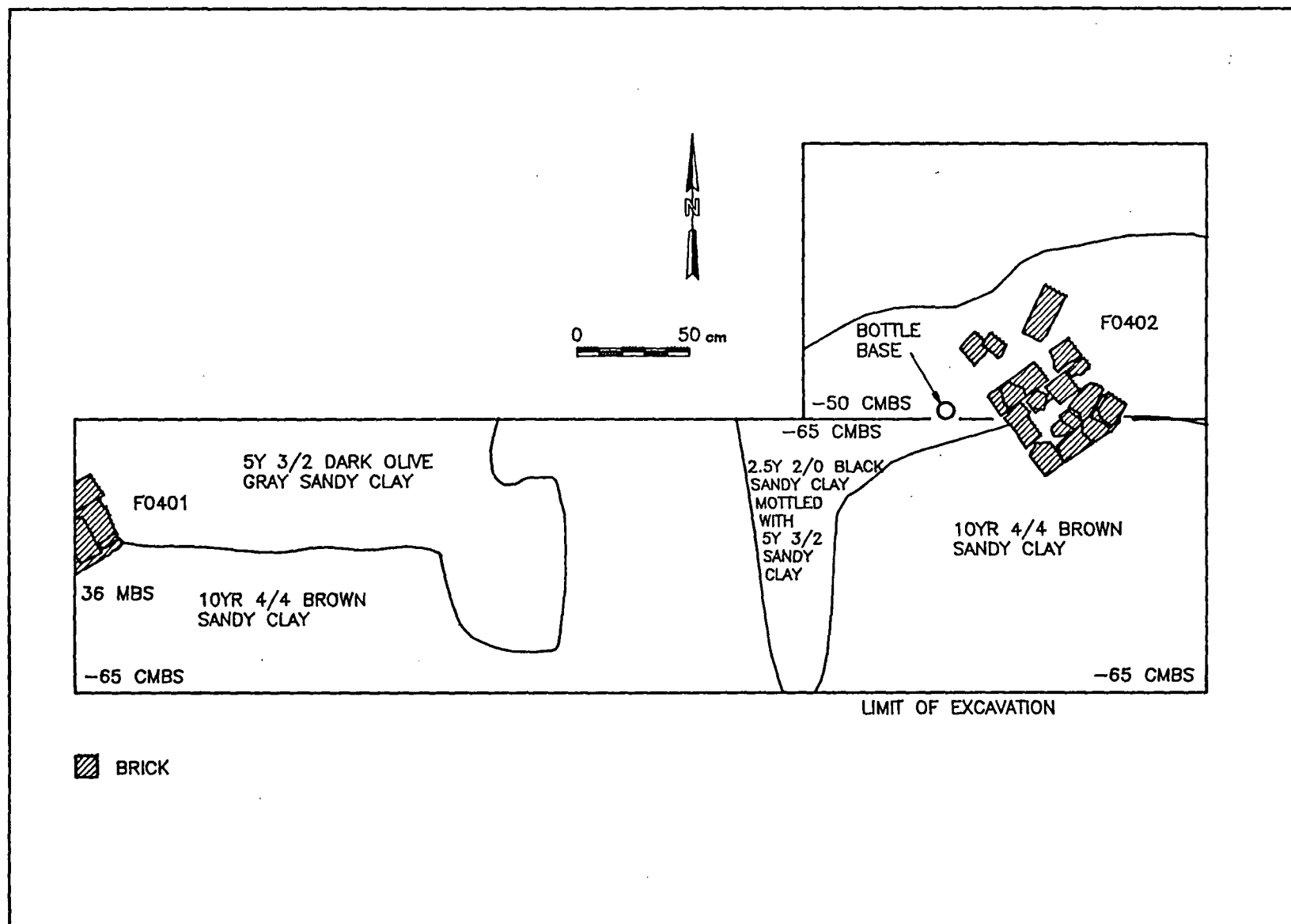


Figure 9. Plan of Trench 4, showing the locations and horizontal relationships of features

At this level, several features related to Gott's Court were identified, including a brick pier (Feature 0501), two soil stains (Features 0502 and 0505), and two builders' trenches (Features 0503 and 0504). At this depth, mechanized excavation was discontinued and EU-11 was placed to investigate these features. To accommodate the placement of the excavation unit, the trench was enlarged at the western end, creating a 10 x 10 ft (3.04 x 3.04 m) area. The fill from this enlargement was removed and examined in the same manner as in other trenches. Level 2 in this extension, designated Trench 5A, yielded 20 items similar in function and age to those from Trench 5.

Unit 11, excavated in two levels to 72 cmbs, encompassed all or portions of Features 0501 through 0505, which together accounted for approximately 80 per cent of the unit (Figure 10). The soil matrix beneath these features was a dark reddish brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy clay over very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) and dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) mottled sandy clay. A total of 235 artifacts collected from these levels included 61 artifacts from Level 1, composed of kitchen, architectural, and miscellaneous items. Artifacts in the kitchen category included ceramics and glass fragments. The ceramic sub-assembly included redware, tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, and yellow ware; the wide date range of these ceramics indicates that the soils into which the features were dug had been highly disturbed. The 174 artifacts collected from Level 2 included architectural, miscellaneous and kitchen items; the 83 kitchen artifacts consisted of ceramics, glass, bone, and shell. The items are similar in age to those of Level 1.

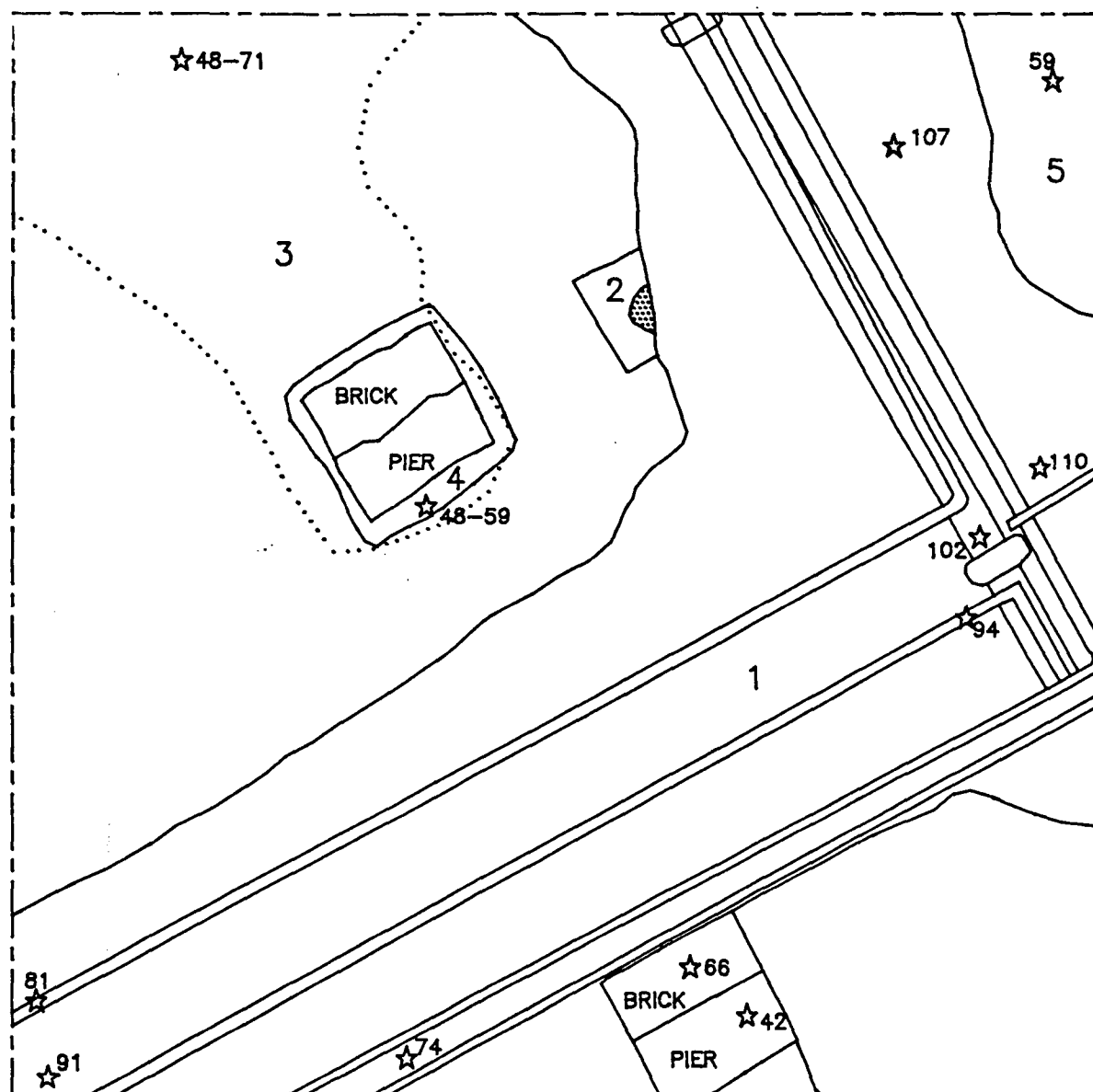
Feature 0501 was a utility trench containing four lead pipes and one ceramic sewer pipe. Although the materials from this feature were of mixed age (Table 2), the presence of miscellaneous wood and metal, as well as coal ash, cinders, and clinkers indicates that the feature was constructed recently, probably during the occupation of Gott's Court.

Features 0503 and 0504 were brick piers and a very narrow builder's trench surrounding the brick piers. Although these features contained early nineteenth century material (Table 2), the presence of the brick piers firmly dated them from the Gott's Court occupation; the earlier materials undoubtedly were redeposited. Feature 0505, a post hole predating the construction of Gott's Court, may have been associated with mid-nineteenth century activities within the back lots; unfortunately, the age of the feature is difficult to determine because it had been impacted severely by construction.

#### Trench 6

Trench 6, placed in the central southern end of the parking lot (Figure 7), was excavated in five levels to 130 cmbs. Levels 1 and 2 were the macadam and sterile fill layers, respectively, while Levels 3 and 4 consisted of very dark gray (10YR3/1) and dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) clayey sand, representing fill layers associated with the removal of Gott's Court. In the northern end of the trench, a concrete slab was found at the bottom of Level 3 (49 cmbs).

A total of 156 items were removed from Levels 2 through 5. Most of these materials were from Level 2; only four were from Level 5. Of the 87 kitchen-related materials, 19 were bone or shell faunal items; 30 fragments of glass and 37 fragments of ceramics comprised the remainder of the kitchen category. Kitchen materials included: domestic stoneware and late porcelain, which were prevalent; white-bodied wares, which accounted for less than half of the ceramics; and machine-made bottle glass, which accounted for nearly half of the kitchen glass. The artifacts of Levels 2 and 3 were not temporally differentiated; diagnostics included a fragment of Scratch Blue stoneware in Level 3. Materials from Levels 4 and 5 predated the construction of Gott's Court, as indicated by the presence of non-machine-made bottle glass, early porcelain, pearlware, and tin-



☆ SPOT DEPTHS BELOW SURFACE IN CENTIMETERS

1: FEATURE 0501 — PIPE TRENCH

2: FEATURE 0502 — SQUARE POSTHOLE WITH STAIN FROM POST

3: FEATURE 0503 — BURN AREA—INCLUSIONS OF COAL, SLAG, AND OTHER ARTIFACTS

4: FEATURE 0504 — FOUNDATION TRENCH OF PIER

5: FEATURE 0505 — DARK STAIN—PRE GOTTS COURT

0 25  
CENTIMETERS

Figure 10. Plan of Excavation Unit 11, Trench 5, showing the configuration of features related to Gott's Court.

enamelled earthenware. Since no features were identified, no excavation units were placed within this trench.

#### Trench 7

Trench 7, located in the south-central portion of the testing area (Figure 7), measured 2 x 5 m and was excavated in three levels to 60 cmbs. Levels 1 and 2 represented a filling episode of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) coarse sand, and the primary sheet midden associated with Gott's Court occupation, respectively. Level 3, representing several disturbances, consisted of mottled and banded soils ranging from very dark gray (10YR3/3) to dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, with included intrusions of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay.

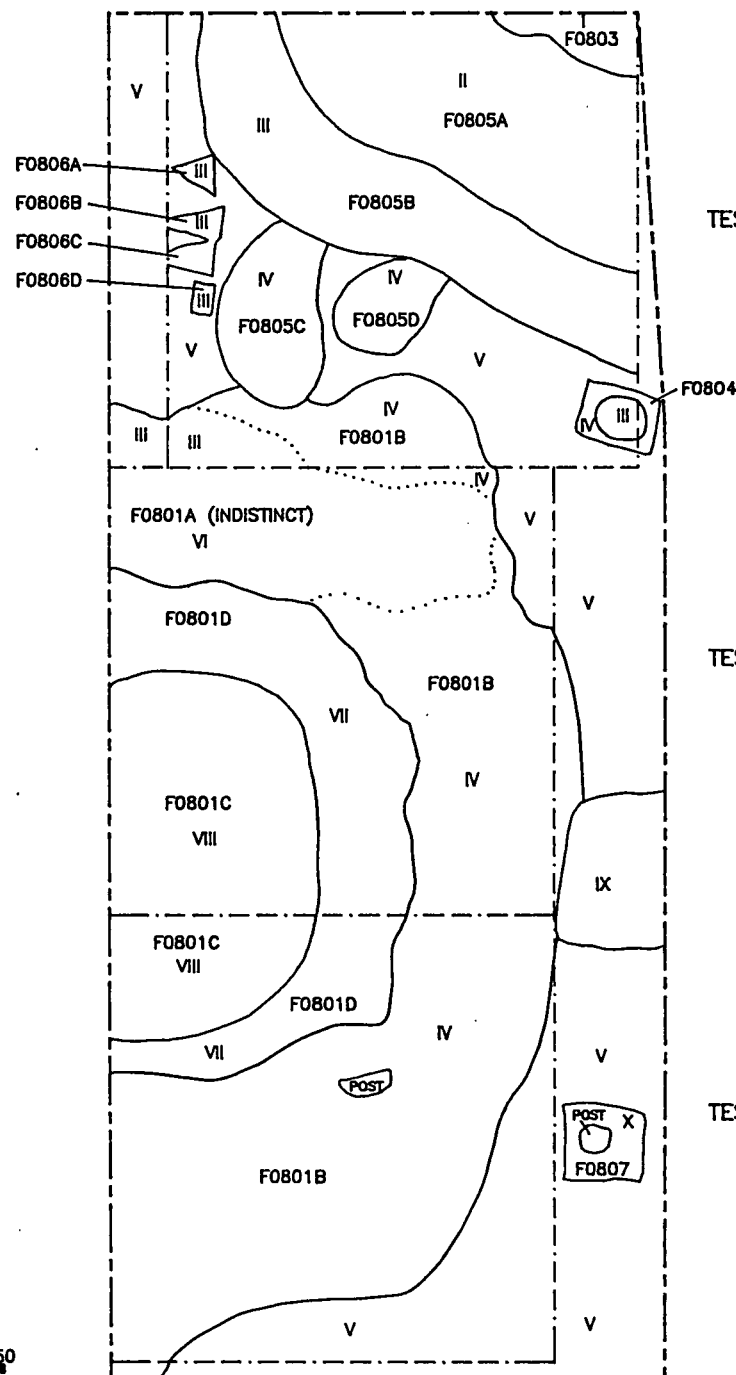
Retained from Levels 2 and 3 were 953 items; 38 of these from Level 2 and 915 from Level 3. Materials from Level 2, the fill layer, included window glass, wire nails, brick fragments, whiteware and machine-made bottle glass. The large quantity of materials from the primary sheet midden (Level 2) included 251 architectural items and 571 kitchen-related items. The architectural sub-assemblage included quantities of window glass, wire and cut nails, and architectural hardware. The kitchen sub-assemblage included quantities of whiteware, yellow ware, and ironstone, white-bodied ceramics, redware, domestic brown, and gray stoneware. The wide variety of glass types represented in this sub-assemblage included both machine-made and mold-blown glass, as well as pharmaceutical, table, carnival, and milk glass.

The large quantities of architectural materials contained in these disturbed soils indicate that this stratum was associated with the Gott's Court era of occupation, subsequent to which many earlier features had been destroyed by construction and landscape modification. Given the disturbed nature of these soils, although two soil stains were given feature numbers (F-0701 and 0702), no excavation units were placed to investigate them further.

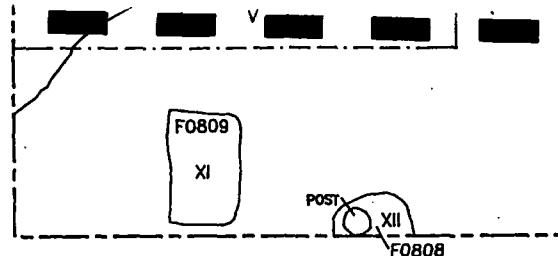
#### Trench 8

Trench 8, located at the western edge of the project area (Figure 7), was excavated mechanically in three levels to 72 cmbs. Level 1 consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sand and gravel fill layer that postdated the Gott's Court era of occupation. Level 2 consisted of a very dark gray (10YR3/1) clayey sand with coal ash that overlay brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay (Level 3) that continued to 72 cmbs. Level 2 (28 to 46 cmbs) encompassed the primary sheet scatter associated with the Gott's Court era of occupation. It was characterized by a low concentration of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century artifacts, as well as faunal materials and brick and wood fragments. Few architectural materials were present, indicating that the deposit was not associated with the destruction of the Gott's Court rowhouses.

Several features were identified within Trench 8 (Figure 11). Feature 0801, located along the western edge of the trench, consisted of a concentration of brick, ceramics, and oyster shell in a damp soil matrix; this feature will be discussed in detail in Chapter VI. Three features (Features 0802, 0804, and 0806) were the post hole remains of wooden posts. Only two features, 0804 and 0806, contained additional cultural materials: one mammal bone fragment in F-0806 and four items in F-0804, including imported gray stoneware, creamware, pearlware, and a pipe bowl fragment. Each post hole feature consisted of a wooden post set in a narrow mold filled with a matrix of coal ash, coal, and clinkers. The location of the post holes and the presence of coal ash as filler suggests that Features 0802 and 0806 were posts bordering the rear yards of the westernmost row of Gott's Court houses. Feature 0804 apparently was the remnant of a post hole associated with earlier nineteenth century activities within the parcel, possibly related functionally



0 50  
CENTIMETERS



- I: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN CLAYEY SAND AND COAL ASH [F0803]
- II: 10YR 3/3 DARK BROWN LOAMY SAND [F0805A]
- III: 10YR 3/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY SAND [F0804, F0805B, F0806]
- IV: 10YR 3/5 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY SAND [F0801B]
- V: 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN CLAYEY SAND
- VI: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH INCLUSIONS OF 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SANDY CLAY AND 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY [F0801A]
- VII: 2.5YR 5/4 LIGHT OLIVE BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SAND [F0801D]
- VIII: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SANDY CLAY [F0801C]
- IX: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN LOAMY SAND [F0807]
- X: 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY COAL ASH WITH CEDAR POLE IN SITU [F0802]
- XI: 7.5YR 3/4 DARK BROWN SANDY CLAY [F0809]
- XII: 7.5YR 3/4 DARK BROWN SANDY CLAY WITH WOOD POST IN SITU [F0808]

Figure 11. Plan of Trench 8, showing the locations of features associated with the Calvert Street well (Feature 0801).



and temporally to Feature 0801. Feature 0803, a coal ash deposit, also was associated with Gott's Court (Table 2).

Feature 0805 was a roughly circular 130 cm diameter pit or trench, partially excavated at the northern end of the trench. Feature fill consisted of dark brown loamy sand (10YR3/3) that extended from 82 to 112 cmbs. Approximately 1/4 of the feature was excavated. The 271 artifacts retained from the feature included architectural, kitchen, miscellaneous, and personal items. Most of the architectural materials were window glass and unidentifiable nails; several wrought nails also were identified.

Kitchen-related materials included ceramics, glass, and bone. Of the 79 ceramics, which included redware, slipware (trailed and combed), creamware, and pearlware, creamware was the most abundant. Also present was Whieldon green (1759-1775) and clouded (1740-1770) greenware. Early ceramics in the sub-assembly included imported stonewares, white salt glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, and Chinese export porcelain. Other diagnostic ceramics included Imari porcelain (1700-1780) and such stoneware types as Nottingham (1684-1800), British Brown (1690-1775), Westerwald Sprig Molded (1650-1775), and Debased Scratch Blue (1765-1790). The kitchen sub-assembly also included non-machine-made and table glass, as well as 18 tobacco pipe fragments (11 stem, 7 bowl). The type, age, and variety of materials recovered from the feature associated it with early nineteenth century domestic activities; perhaps the feature was associated with Feature 0801.

Feature 0807, measuring 5 x 35 cm, extended from 76 to 86 cmbs. Composed of coal, coal ash, and slag, the feature contained only one item, a clay marble, which dates it from the occupation of Gott's Court.

#### Trench 9

Trench 9, located in the northeastern quadrant at the northern edge of the project area (Figure 7), was excavated mechanically in five levels to a depth of 72 cmbs. Level 1 consisted of yellowish red (5YR5/8) sand and gravel fill that postdated the Gott's Court era of occupation. Levels 2 through 5 consisted of sandy clays ranging from dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) to black (10YR2/1) to dark olive gray (5Y3/2). Levels 2 through 5 contained an assortment of glass, ceramics, and faunal materials, along with a low percentage of architectural material that corresponded to the Gott's Court era of occupation; Level 3, 35 to 58 cmbs, yielded roughly half of these materials. A small amount of glass and ceramic dating from earlier time periods also was recovered from Levels 3 through 5. Level 3 consisted of a greasy black sandy clay that exuded an odor of petroleum. This was a result of the location of automobile stalls in this area, associated with the Gott's Court rowhouses. Six features were identified within Trench 9 (Figure 12); EU-12 was placed to investigate selected features.

Excavated in four levels to 129 cmbs, this excavation unit was placed to test Features 0901, 0902, and 0903. These features were identified in an area coinciding with the rear yards of the eastern row of Gott's Court (Figure 6), and were interpreted to represent rear yard features associated with early twentieth century domestic activities. Levels 1 and 2 consisted of the same filling and primary deposit materials that have been described for other trenches and units. Level 3 consisted of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) clayey sand. Features 0901, 0902, and 0903 intruded into this soil matrix.

A total of 86 artifacts were recovered from three levels within this unit. The majority of these materials were from Level 1; only eight items were from Level 2, and one was recovered from Level 3. Materials from Level 1 included cut nails, brick, and window glass; redware,

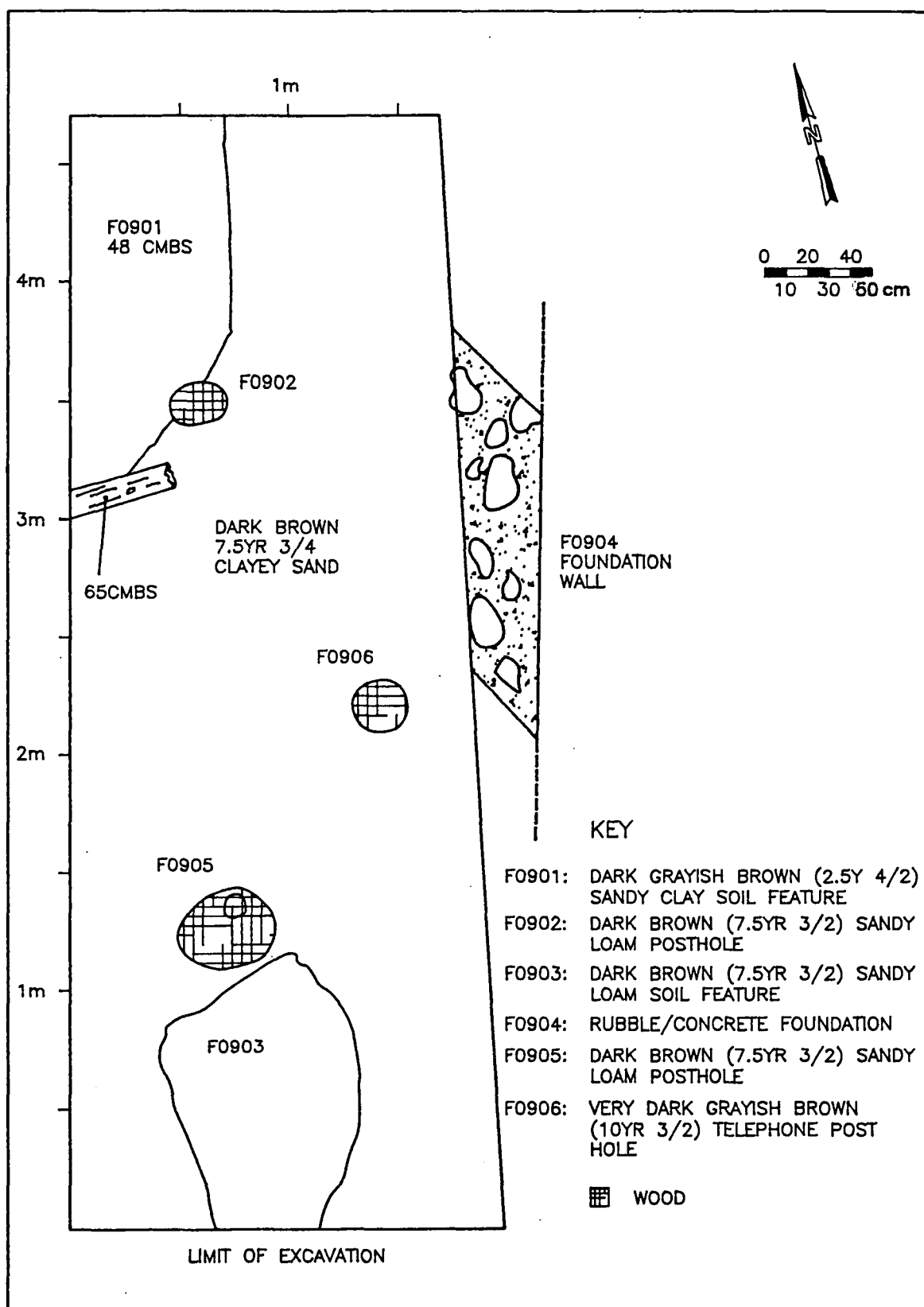


Figure 12. Plan of Trench 9, showing the locations and horizontal relationships of features

creamware, pearlware, imported stoneware, and tin-glazed earthenware; non-machine-made bottle glass; bone, and pipe stem fragments. Materials from Level 2 included only bone and shell, non-machine-made bottle glass, creamware and pearlware, a wrought nail, and window glass. A single fragment of creamware was recovered from Level 3. The type and decreasing quantity of materials from the soils outside of the features were interpreted as an indicator of the association of this area with early nineteenth century activities resulting in a diffuse sheet scatter of domestic materials. The location of the unit indicated that these activities would have been associated with the dwellings along Northwest Street.

At 85 cmbs, two features were identified. Feature 0901 consisted of dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) sandy clay, and covered the western third of the excavation unit. Feature 0902, an approximately 30 cm diameter post hole, was adjacent to F-0901 near the southern wall of the unit. Feature 0901 was excavated in six levels from 85 to 123 cmbs. The portion excavated within the unit represented approximately two thirds of the entire feature. The soil matrix consisted entirely of dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) sandy clay.

A total of 72 artifacts were retained from the upper four levels of the feature; no artifacts were present in the lower two levels. The number of materials increased with depth; the largest quantity, 46 items, came from Level 4. These materials included redware, table glass, and shell from Level 1; window glass, redware, domestic gray stoneware, and non-machine-made bottle glass from Level 2; brick, wrought nails, redware, creamware, pearlware, non-machine-made bottle glass, and shell from Level 3; and window glass, cut and wrought nails, pearlware, white salt glazed stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, non-machine-made and mold-blown bottle glass, bone, and a tobacco pipe stem from Level 4.

The type and date of the materials from this feature suggest that it was associated with mid-nineteenth century domestic activities. Very few bones, shells, or other faunal materials were included in this assemblage, indicating that the fill does not represent a primary deposit or kitchen midden. The homogeneous nature of the fill indicates a single filling episode; if this feature had been cleaned out and filled, the *terminus ante quem* for use may predate the feature fill. Other features within the property have contained earlier materials, but their association with other features has shown that they date from later activities, and that they have been filled with soil containing earlier materials. This interpretation is supported by the relatively low number of items contained in the feature fill.

Feature 0902, a post hole, contained a temporal mixture of materials (Table 2); this post hole was associated with late nineteenth or early twentieth century activities, and may not be related directly to Feature 0901. Feature 0903 appeared to have been a portion of a larger soil feature intruded upon by Feature 0901. The materials from the fill (Table 2) indicated an early date similar to that for Feature 0901, and an association with domestic activities.

#### Trench 10

Trench 10, located in the center of the northeastern quadrant of the project area (Figure 7), was excavated mechanically in three levels to 90 cmbs. Level 1 consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sand and gravel fill layer that postdated the Gott's Court era of occupation. Level 2 consisted of an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) clayey sand to 49 cmbs, at which depth it became a brown to dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay that continued to 74 cmbs. Below this depth, a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clayey sand was encountered.

Artifacts recovered from Level 2 (40 to 70 cmbs) corresponded to the Gott's Court era of occupation. These artifacts consisted largely of glass and ceramics, with few faunal or

architectural materials. Architectural materials included both wire and cut nails and window glass. Kitchen-related items included redware, creamware, ironstone, whiteware, machine-made bottle glass and mold-blown glass. Of the 11 items from Level 3, two were cut nails, three were bone fragments, and the remainder were ceramics and glass, including domestic brown stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, and non-machine-made bottle glass.

Feature 1001, a cement-capped brick foundation wall, was identified at 40 cmbs. Running parallel to this wall 30 cm (1 ft) to the west was a piece of corrugated metal first identified at 55 cmbs (F-1002). This wall and the associated metal sheet may represent the remains of an automobile stall. Trench 10A, crossing Trench 10 in a roughly north-south direction, was excavated mechanically in two levels to 60 cmbs to expose more of the foundation wall and associated corrugated metal strip and other possible features related to the auto stalls. Artifacts in Level 2, 40 to 60 cmbs, were comparable to those recovered from Trench 10, Level 2; they included wire and cut nails and window glass; whiteware, ironstone, and domestic gray stoneware; machine-made and mold-blown glass, pharmaceutical glass, and milk glass. Materials of note were auto parts and a rubber ball.

Features 10A03, 10A04, and 10A05 were identified at this depth, and Excavation Unit 3 was placed in the northern end of the trench to investigate these features. Excavated in four levels to 91 cmbs, EU-3 revealed the same soil stratigraphy recorded across the testing area. Artifacts were found only in Levels 1 through 3. Of the 379 items retained from this unit, 111 were from Level 1, the dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay subsoil into which cultural features had been dug. These items represented almost exclusively architectural and kitchen-related functions, and included unidentified, wire, cut, and wrought nails, along with the entire range of white-bodied earthenwares and stonewares. Of note were ceramics such as Westerwald Stamped stoneware (1650-1775), Royal pattern creamware (1762-1820), and Debased Scratch Blue (1765-1790). The presence of these materials alone would imply an early date similar to that for Feature 0805; however, this assemblage also included ironstone, whiteware, and machine-cut nails, all of which were produced throughout the middle and later years of the nineteenth century. Over twice as many artifacts were located in Level 2 (n=255), with a very similar typological distribution, except for an increased number of bones and bone fragments (12 in Level 1 and 109 in Level 2). The high quantity of non-feature artifacts was interpreted as a sheet scatter or midden resulting from intensive use of this portion of the interior of the block during the late nineteenth century. The number of artifacts declined abruptly in Level 3; only 13 items were recovered, including imported brown stoneware, non-machine-made bottle glass, bone and shell, and a tobacco pipe bowl fragment. This decrease implies lighter use of the area during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, with an increase in activity during the nineteenth century.

Feature 10A03 was a straight-sided soil feature located at the northern end of Trench 10A. Feature 10A05 was the bottom of a post hole. The remnant of the post mold was present within the upper 10 cm of the feature. No artifacts were present in the post mold. The materials from these features (Table 2) represented later occupation of the project area, probably associated with activities just prior to or during the occupation of Gott's Court. Feature 10A04 was a small soil feature interpreted as a rodent disturbance; rodent bones were found in the bottom of the feature.

### Trench 11

Trench 11, located in the southeastern quadrant of the project area (Figure 7), measured 1.5 x 5 m and was excavated mechanically in three levels to 100 cmbs. Level 1 consisted of an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy clay fill on top of a reddish brown (5YR4/4) sandy clay fill. These fill deposits postdated the Gott's Court era of occupation. No artifacts were retained from this fill level, although the presence of brick fragments, charcoal, and oyster shell was noted. Level 2 (53

to 76 cmbs) consisted of black (10YR2/1) sandy coal and coal ash fill, and represented the primary sheet midden associated with the Gott's Court occupation. A total of 150 artifacts were retained from this level, including architectural, kitchen, activities, furniture, and miscellaneous items. The nature and date of this deposit was reflected by the presence of wire nails, as well as window glass and coal. Kitchen materials also reflected the late date of deposition and included a variety of white-bodied wares, the most prevalent of which was ironstone. Although other glass types were included in the assemblage from this level, the quantity of machine-made bottle glass far exceeded that for the other types. This pattern was consistent in samples of Gott's Court materials across the site.

Level 3 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy clay and contained relatively few artifacts. The majority of the 33 items from this level were kitchen-related, including creamware, pearlware, Chinese export porcelain, non-machine-made bottle glass, and mold-blown glass. Several features were identified at this level and an extension was opened along the south side, creating a trench measuring 3 x 5 m. Designated Trench 11A, this extension was excavated in levels identical to those in Trench 11.

A total of 1,247 artifacts were retained from this extension. This much higher quantity of materials was evident in all three levels, although the type distributions remained similar to that in Trench 11. All types of nails and large quantity of window glass were present, especially in Level 2. Kitchen materials included the entire range of white-bodied wares, as well as both domestic and imported stonewares. The presence of relatively earlier wares such as creamware, pearlware, Chinese export porcelain, and tin-glazed earthenware was greater in Level 3, reflecting a pattern similar to that found in the original trench. Very large quantities of machine-made glass were present, especially in Level 2, along with table glass, milk glass, and carnival glass.

A large number of features was identified within this enlarged trench. Seven of the eleven features (1101, 1102, 1110, 11A01, 11A05, 11A06, and 11A07) were posts or post holes, and one was a cinder block foundation (F-11A02) just below current ground surface; all were associated with later occupation of the block. Three were soil features (F-1103, 1108, and 1109). Excavation Units 2, 6, and 23 were placed to examine selected features, especially F-1103, a large soil feature determined to be an early cellar. Results of the investigation of this feature will be presented in detail in Chapter VI.

Excavation Unit 2, placed to include the northeastern quarter of Feature 1103, was excavated in ten levels from 73 to 149 cmbs. The feature covered approximately one quarter of the excavation unit; Features 1106 and 1107 were located adjacent to the eastern side of this feature. The soil matrix surrounding the feature consisted of yellowish red (5YR4/6) clayey sand mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clayey sand that changed gradually with depth to light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) clayey sand. Cultural materials were present only in the three upper levels. These 124 artifacts included mainly architectural and kitchen-related materials, and a single miscellaneous wood fragment. Architectural materials included window glass, brick, nail fragments, and wrought nails. All of these materials were relatively evenly distributed throughout all three levels. Kitchen materials included such earlier wares as creamware, pearlware, slipware, imported gray and brown stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, and Chinese export porcelain, along with non-machine-made bottle glass and table glass. Pearlware was confined to Level 1, as were all of the bottle glass fragments. Bone fragments were distributed relatively evenly throughout all three levels. The distribution of types, the decrease in the number of artifacts with depth, and the lack of materials in the lower levels indicate a pattern of increased activity in the areas peripheral to Feature 1103 by the middle of the eighteenth century. The other features within this unit (F-1106, 11A07) both were post holes; associated materials (Table 2) indicated a nineteenth century time frame for these features.

Excavation Unit 6 was placed adjacent to the south wall of EU-2. This unit incorporated approximately the southern third of Feature 1103, and was excavated in 14 levels from 74 to 137 cmbs. Soils outside the feature were the same as those described in EU-2. Cultural materials were found in only five levels: the upper three levels, and Levels 7 and 10. No cultural materials were recovered outside of the features in the lower four levels. Nearly half of the 584 items from this unit were retained from Level 1. Fifty-nine of these 260 items were bones or bone fragments; there also were five oyster shells. The remainder included 67 architectural items; 112 kitchen ceramics and glass; and 17 items from other functional categories. Architectural items included window glass, as well as both unidentifiable and wrought nails. Of note was the presence of red earthenware roofing tiles throughout all levels of the unit. The kitchen sub-assembly within this level also included the entire range of white-bodied wares, and both domestic and imported stonewares, as well as table glass and non-machine-made bottle glass. Of note among the ceramics were Staffordshire Manganese (1680-1750) and white salt glazed stoneware molded in the Dot, Diaper, and Basket pattern (1740-1775).

Levels 2 and 3 were characterized by a decrease in the number of artifacts, as well as by the disappearance of white-bodied wares, except for two fragments of pearlware in Level 2. Notably, no machine-made bottle glass was present in this unit. Straight pins were found in Levels 1, 2, and 7, and a belt buckle was recovered from Level 1. White salt glazed stoneware in both the Dot, Diaper, and Basket pattern, and Scratch Blue (1744-1775) were present in Level 2, as were both combed and trailed slipwares. In Levels 4-6, the boundaries of Feature 1103 expanded to include the entire unit, but the feature walls began to slope inward again at Level 7. The 86 non-feature materials from this level included both cut and wrought nails; oyster shells, cow, bird, and fish bones; tin-glazed earthenware, white salt glazed stoneware, trailed slipware, and non-machine-made bottle glass. Other items included tobacco pipe bowl fragments, a ground glass bottle or decanter stopper, a straight pin, and a piece of coral. Levels 8 and 9 also were included within Feature 1103. Level 10 contained 36 items, including wrought nails, bone, tin-glazed earthenware, and fragments of a hand blown tumbler.

As was noted in the discussion of EU-2, the level of activity surrounding Feature 1103 gradually increased through the mid-eighteenth century. This activity appears to have been largely domestic in nature, although distinguishing between domestic and commercial food storage, preparation, and consumption is difficult based on the available evidence. These activities may have been associated either with the private occupation of the buildings fronting West Street, or with the commercial operations of the tavern, also fronting West Street. However, the location of this activity area would seem to associate it more closely with private domestic occupation than with commercial activities centered around the tavern. Feature 11A05, a contiguous post hole, contained materials associated with early nineteenth century activities (Table 2). The analysis of the materials from Feature 1103 presented in Chapter VI will focus on clarifying the associations of these features and artifact scatters.

Excavation Unit 23 was placed adjacent to the west sides of EUs 2 and 6, offset by 2.5 ft to encompass the remainder of Feature 1103 (Figure 7). Slightly more than the eastern quarter of this unit was taken up by Feature 1103. The remaining area contained a soil matrix identical to that described in Unit 2, and was excavated in three levels from 77 to 110 cmbs. Cultural materials were found only in Levels 1 and 2 outside of the feature itself. The 65 items in Level 1 included window glass, wrought nails, oyster shell and bone, creamware, pearlware, tin-glazed earthenware, redware, non-machine-made bottle glass, and a fragment of a tobacco pipe. The 14 items from Level 2 consisted of 13 bones or bone fragments, and a fragment of olive bottle glass. No additional features were identified within this excavation unit. Several additional features in Trenches 11 and 11A were located outside of the excavation units (Table 2).

### Trench 12

Trench 12, located at the eastern edge of the project area (Figure 7), was excavated mechanically in three levels to 84 cmbs. Level 1, which consisted of dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) sandy clay with gravel fill and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) coarse sand and gravel fill, postdated the Gott's Court era of occupation. Level 2 consisted of a thin strata of black (2.5Y2/0) coal ash, dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) sandy clay, and reddish brown (5YR4/6) coal ash. These thin lenses were interpreted as primary sheet refuse associated with Gott's Court. Level 3 consisted of a dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) sandy clay, which extended to 75 cmbs, where it became a dark yellowish brown. A small amount of historic material was retained from this trench; virtually all of the material was from the upper 10 cm of Level 3, near the interface of Levels 2 and 3.

Glass and ceramics, almost all of which dated from the Gott's Court era of occupation, dominated the collection. No features were identified in Trench 12; as a result, no excavation units were placed in this trench.

### Trench 13

Trench 13, located in the southeastern quadrant at the eastern edge of the project area, was excavated mechanically in six levels to 160 cmbs. Level 1 consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) coarse sand and gravel fill over a yellow (10YR7/6) coarse sand and a dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay. Level 2 (28 to 50 cmbs) consisted of layers of coarse sand and gravel from yellowish red (5YR4/6) to dark brown (7.5YR4/3) to black (10YR2/1) and back to dark brown (10YR4/3). Levels 3 through 6 consisted of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) to dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) to dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clays. Flecks of charcoal, brick, and oyster shell were present throughout these levels.

Artifacts were retained only from Levels 3 through 6. These 31 items included window glass, plate glass, wire nails, pearlware, whiteware, milk glass, bottle glass, and fragments of rubber and non-electrical wire. Several features were identified at the southern end of the trench. To accommodate further investigation of these features, the trench was widened, creating an approximately 2 x 3 m extension designated as Trench 13A. A total of 12 features were identified in Trenches 13 and 13A. These included one post hole (F-1310); eight soil features (F-1301, 1302, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, and 1312); one architectural feature (F-1303); one pet burial (F-1309); and a kitchen midden (F-1311). Excavation Units 9, 10, and 24 were placed to test these features.

Excavation Unit 9, excavated in eight levels from 64 to 136 cmbs, was placed to investigate Features 1301-1306. The soil matrix surrounding these features consisted of thick dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) loamy sand from 64 to approximately 107 cmbs (Levels 1-4) overlying dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand (Level 5), and strong brown (7.5YR4/6) loamy clay (Level 6). These soils differed from those in the remainder of the testing area in that their clay content was lower.

Artifacts were retained from all levels within this unit; 296 of the 558 items were from Levels 5 and 6, the levels with the highest artifact density. Level 2 showed the next highest density, with slightly fewer materials in the intervening levels, and a total of only 12 items in the last two levels. These materials represented a wide range of functional categories, including architectural, kitchen, miscellaneous, arms, personal, and tobacco. The architectural category consisted solely of window glass and nails. Window glass was present in all but the last level, cut and wrought nails were present in Levels 2 through 6, and three wire nails were found in Level 1.

The number of both wrought and cut nails increased with depth, and the quantity of window glass decreased.

Kitchen-related materials included a wide range of ceramics, as well as non-machine-made and table glass. However, very few of these items were present in the lower three levels. Ceramics covered the range of white bodied wares and stonewares in Levels 2 and 3 (only one fragment of creamware was found in Level 1); a range of earlier materials was present in Levels 4 through 6. These earlier materials included creamware, pearlware, and whiteware in Levels 4 and 5; tin-glazed earthenware, redware, pearlware, imported stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, North Devon gravel tempered (1650-1775), and Staffordshire Manganese (1680-1750) also were recovered. Only ten items, including window glass, tin-glazed earthenware, bone, tobacco pipe fragments, and wire, were present in Level 7. The range of materials suggests intensive activity in this location throughout the eighteenth century and into the early portion of the nineteenth century.

Feature 1305, a soil feature measuring 65 x 152 cm, would have been associated with these activities. This feature extended from 93 to 109 cmbs, and was characterized by uneven edges sloping to a relatively flat bottom. The fill throughout the feature consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay. A total of 112 items were retained from this feature. These materials reflected a late eighteenth and early nineteenth century time frame for deposition, and included wrought nails, bones, redware, domestic gray stoneware, white salt glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, non-machine-made bottle glass and table glass.

Feature 1303 also was included in this excavation unit. Interpreted as the remnant of an outbuilding associated with the auto stalls, this 120 x 140 cm rectangular feature extended from 64 to 77 cmbs. The matrix within the feature consisted of a mixture of dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand, charred wood, charcoal, coal ash, and wood. This matrix was surrounded by concentric rings of tarpaper and charcoal. Materials from within the feature included large quantities of tar paper, wire nails, window glass, electrical and other hardware, and stove parts. Ceramics were temporally mixed, and included pearlware, creamware, whiteware, white salt glazed stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, and Staffordshire slipware. This assemblage also included machine-made bottle and jar glass, and both crown and screw caps. A large number of miscellaneous metal and plastic items also were noted. The artifactual evidence indicated that this outbuilding was associated with late nineteenth century and early twentieth century activities, and was burned at the end of its use.

Excavation Unit 10 was placed adjacent to the west side of EU-9 to investigate further features within Trench 13. Excavated in eight levels from 63 to 131 cmbs, this unit included Features 1301 and 1307 (Table 2). The stratigraphy of soils surrounding the features in this unit was similar to that recorded in EU-9. A total of 703 artifacts were retained from Levels 1 through 7, reflecting a temporal and distributional pattern similar to that observed in EU-9. Of note among the collection from this unit were Westerwald and Debased Scratch Blue stonewares and North Devon Gravel Tempered earthenware (1650-1775). Feature 1301 was a late eighteenth century soil feature whose exact function could not be determined beyond its short term use for disposal of domestic refuse. Feature 1307 was a post hole containing nineteenth century materials.

Excavation Unit 24 was placed adjacent to the east wall of EU-10 to investigate further the features identified in Trench 13. This unit was excavated in six levels from 70 to 123 cmbs, and exhibited soil stratigraphy identical to that described for EU-9. Artifacts were retained from all levels.

This unit yielded 1,239 artifacts, the largest number recovered from any single excavation unit. The vertical distribution was similar to that in EU-9 and 10; the largest concentrations of



cultural remains were found in Levels 3, 4, and 5. The density of the cultural deposit within this unit was enlarged by the relatively high numbers of bone, tin-glazed earthenware, non-machine-made bottle glass, pipestem fragments, window glass, and cut and wrought nails. Mortar and plaster also were among the architectural materials observed in Levels 3 through 6. Evidence of early occupation and use of the feature was supplied by Jackfield ware (1745-1790), feather-edged creamware (1765-1820), transfer-printed pearlware in the Willow pattern (1792-1820), Staffordshire Slipware, Westerwald wares, North Devon gravel-tempered ware, free-blown table glass, and a French gun flint. A single fragment of machine-made bottle glass was found in Level 1 of this unit. In common with EU-2 and 6, the density of this cultural deposit reflects intensive domestic activity in the area dating from the early-to-mid-eighteenth century.

Features 1308, 1309, 1311, and 1312 were located within this unit. Feature 1308 consisted of two parts: a 34 x 41 cm oval soil feature that extended from 80 to 106 cmbs, and that included a metal bucket. Soil around and within the bucket were dark brown (10YR3/1) slightly clayey sandy loam. In addition to the metal bucket, materials retained from this feature included window glass, cut and wrought nails, bone, tin-glazed earthenware, whiteware, redware, non-machine-made bottle glass, and a pipe stem fragment. The second part of this feature was a 6 x 17 cm triangular feature with inward sloping sides and a concave base. One fragment of non-machine-made bottle glass was retained from this feature. The origin, function, and association of this feature could not be identified clearly. No unusual or significant contents were within the bucket.

Feature 1309 was a 28 x 48 cm rectangular dog burial that extended from 87 to 100 cmbs. Cultural materials associated with the skeleton included window glass, plaster, machine-cut nails, creamware, agateware (1740-1775), mold-blown bottle glass, and coal. The deposit was interpreted as a mid to late nineteenth century pet burial. Feature 1310 was a 35 cm diameter post hole that extended from 102 to 124 cmbs. Materials from this post hole included window glass, brick, a wrought nail, bone, white salt glazed stoneware, combed slipware, tin-glazed earthenware, and Staffordshire Slipware. Although some earlier materials are included, this would appear to be an early nineteenth century feature that preceded and was intruded upon by Feature 1309.

Feature 1311 was a 152 cm square kitchen midden extending from 113 to 140 cmbs. This midden deposit was determined to be related to Feature 1305, and its contents will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter VI.

#### Trench 14

Trench 14, located in the southeastern corner of the project area (Figure 7), measured 2 x 4 m, and was excavated mechanically in four levels to a depth of 100 cmbs. This trench was placed to test the rear yard areas associated with domestic occupation along West Street. Soils within this trench exhibited the same general profile that has been described for much of the testing area. Cultural materials were retained from Levels 2 through 4. These 496 items included window glass and wire nails; a wide range of white-bodied wares, including whiteware and ironstone; machine-made, pharmaceutical, and table glass; and relatively large quantities of miscellaneous metal and hardware. The late nature of many of these materials reflected the proximity of the current rear additions to some of the buildings fronting West Street, which today house commercial operations. Six features were identified within this trench.

Feature 1401, located outside of Unit 1, represented a recent tree planting with the burlap root bag still in place. This planting intruded on a recent soil feature whose contents indicated recent origin, postdating the removal of Gott's Court.

Excavated in five levels from 77 to 140 cmbs, EU-1 encompassed Features 1402 through 1406. Cultural materials were retained only from Levels 1 through 4. These 228 items, mostly from Levels 2 and 3, included a wide range of historic ceramics, glass, and architectural material. The Jackfield, Staffordshire, Chinese export porcelain, and Nottingham wares were representative ceramic types recovered from the unit. No machine-made bottle glass or wire nails were present. One unusual aspect of this assemblage was the relatively low density of materials, given the proximity of the unit to the rear portions of buildings fronting West Street. Other testing areas nearer the center of the block, such as Trenches 11 and 13, had yielded a greater quantity of materials, especially from earlier time frames. This light distribution suggested that the central portion of the project block at one time supported more activities than did the area nearer the periphery of the lot.

Feature 1402 was a post mold extending from 103 to 129 cmbs. Included among the eleven items in the feature fill were pearlware, Chinese export porcelain, and creamware. Features 1403 through 1406 were soil features, each of which represented approximately one quarter of separate midden-like deposits that lay close to each other at approximately the same depth (Figure 13). These features ranged from 10 to 25 cm in depth, and contained materials that were similar in function and date. Most were domestic materials including ceramics, glass, and bone. The presence of materials such as redware, pearlware, Westerwald, Chinese export porcelain, Staffordshire slipware, tin-glazed earthenwares, and white salt glazed stonewares places these features well within the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth centuries. The locations of these features and the types of materials included in the feature fill evidenced that this activity area was associated with domestic activities within Lot 70 during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

#### Trench 15

Trench 15, located in the center of the project area (Figure 7), was excavated mechanically in four levels to a depth of 72 cmbs. This trench was placed to test for remnants of the alley that formerly divided the two rows of dwellings that comprised Gott's Court. A thin layer of asphalt overlaid by coal ash, identified as Level 2, was interpreted as the remnant of this feature. Below the asphalt, very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) sand with coal ash inclusions overlay mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clays that graded into strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay at a depth of 65 cmbs. Cultural materials were retained from all four levels. Architectural materials, such as wire, cut, and wrought nails, were retained from Level 1. Kitchen materials included creamware, pearlware, whiteware, mold-blown and machine-made glass, and bone. Features 1501 and 1502, both associated with Gott's Court, were identified within this trench; neither feature produced diagnostic pre-modern cultural materials.

#### **Second Phase Tests**

The remaining trenches were placed as part of the second phase of testing. In these trenches, the upper levels of soils and fill were removed mechanically, and excavation units were placed to test soil stratigraphy or features.

#### Trench 16

Trench 16, located in the extreme northern corner of the project area (Figure 7), measured 4 x 4 m and was excavated mechanically in two levels to 60 cmbs. Although architectural

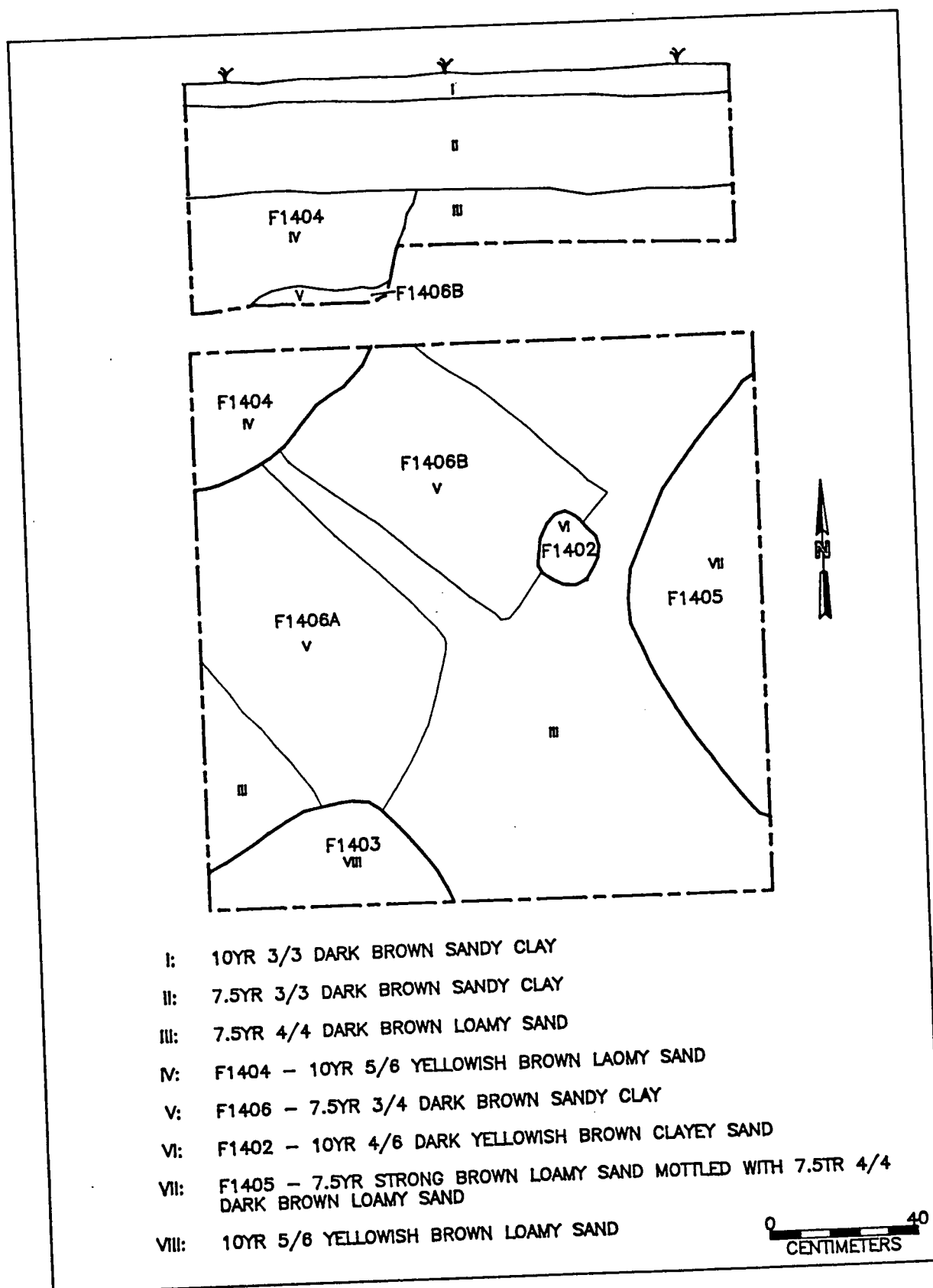


Figure 13. Plan and north wall profile of Excavation Unit 1, Trench 14, showing the horizontal and vertical relationships of Features 1402-1406B.

materials including brick, window glass, and mortar, along with oyster shell, coal, and machine-made bottle glass, were noted in the upper fill strata, none of these materials was retained.

Excavation Unit 16 was placed in the central portion of the trench, adjacent to a pipe trench containing obsolete lead water pipes (F-1601). This unit was excavated in two levels to 78 cmbs. The few cultural items retained from this unit included one fragment each of late porcelain and whiteware from Level 1, and one cut nail and one fragment of light green bottle glass from Level 2. Although the water pipes ran adjacent to the excavation unit no additional features were identified within either the pipe trench or the excavation unit.

#### Trench 17

Trench 17, excavated in three levels to 79 cmbs, also was placed within the northern portion of the testing area (Figure 7). Cultural materials were retained only from Level 3. These included architectural materials such as window glass, hardware, and cut nails, as well as such kitchen-related items as bone, ceramics, and glass. Kitchen ceramics and glass included whiteware, ironstone, and white salt glazed stoneware, as well as bottle and table glass.

Excavation Units 17 and 18 were placed within this trench to test for additional features. Although EU-17 was excavated in two levels to 79 cmbs, no cultural materials were recovered, and no features were identified. EU-18, placed in the southern end of the trench, was excavated in two levels to 81 cmbs. No cultural materials were retained from this unit, and no features were identified.

#### Trench 18

Trench 18 was placed in the western corner of the testing area to investigate the area surrounding features identified in Trench 3. These features potentially were associated with the operations of a nineteenth century livery stable that fronted on Calvert Street. Excavated in two levels to a depth of 66 cmbs, the soil profile exhibited the same stratigraphic signature that had been noted across much of the site: a strong brown (7.5YR5/8) gravel fill episode over a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) stratum associated with the occupation of Gott's Court; the earlier deposits from eighteenth and nineteenth century occupations underlay the Gott's Court midden level.

Excavation Unit 19, placed within this trench to test four features, was excavated in four levels to a depth of 105 cmbs. Thirty-five items were retained from Level 1, including architectural, kitchen, personal, and miscellaneous items. Architectural materials consisted of a wire nail, a cut nail, and a wrought nail. The kitchen-related sub-assembly included bone, tin-glazed earthenware, redware, late porcelain, and non-machine-made bottle glass. Fragments of tobacco pipes comprised the personal category, and the miscellaneous item was coal slag. One sherd of prehistoric cord-marked ceramic was found in Level 3. No other artifacts were found and no features were identified. One additional 10 cm level, excavated to ensure that no features or other materials were associated with the prehistoric find, revealed no features or additional artifacts.

The four features within this unit included a recent pipe trench (F-1801), a soil feature (F-1803), and a recent post hole (F-1804) (Table 2) (Figure 14). Feature 1802, an approximately 35 x 85 cm rectangular soil stain, occupied the southeastern corner of the excavation unit and extended from 64 to 160 cmbs. The soil matrix within this feature consisted of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sandy clay throughout. The edges of the feature were straight and vertical. The feature fill produced only 22 artifacts; the majority of these were kitchen-related. Ceramics, glass,

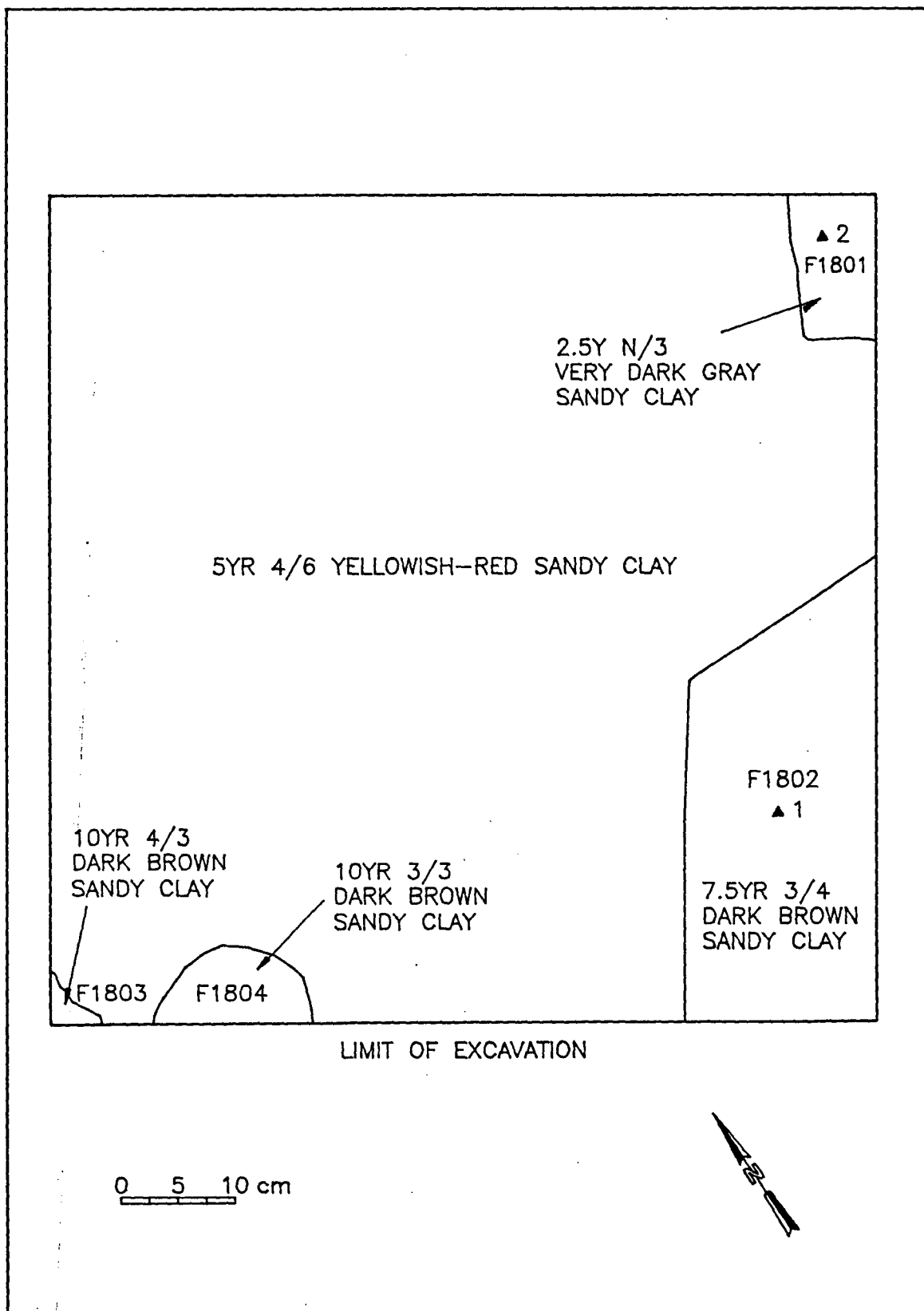


Figure 14. Plan of Excavation Unit 19, in Trench 18, showing the location of excavated features

and faunal materials were included in the kitchen sub-assembly. Ceramics represented a diverse time frame, and included tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, pearlware, ironstone, and imported brown and gray stoneware. Glass consisted of unidentifiable bottle glass, as well as mold-blown and non-machine-made bottle glass. The mixed nature of the artifact assemblage, together with the undifferentiated nature of the soil stratigraphy, indicated that this feature may represent the remains of a privy similar to Feature 0901. Both appear to have been cleaned out and refilled in one filling episode.

### Trench 19

Trench 19 was placed at the southwestern edge of the project parcel (Figure 7) to investigate the area historically associated with the operations of the tavern that fronted on West Street. This trench measured 4 x 4 m and was excavated in three levels to 50 cmbs. Soil stratigraphy and depths were similar to those recorded for both Trench 3 and Trench 18. Cultural materials were retained only from Level 3. These included industrial stoneware, domestic gray stoneware, non-machine-made bottle glass, and unidentifiable glass and metal fragments. Seven features were identified within this trench; Excavation Units 20 and 21 were placed to investigate these features.

Excavation Unit 20 was excavated in four levels to 91 cmbs to test Features 1901, 1902, and 1903. The natural soil matrix consisted of mottled strong brown (7.5YR5/6) and dark brown (10YR4/3) clayey sand. Materials recovered from the soils outside of these features included 567 items, the majority of which were recovered from Levels 1 and 2, with 242 and 209 items respectively. Only four items were recovered from Level 4; the remaining 112 items were from Level 3. Of the 187 architectural materials, 127 were nails or nail fragments. Most were cut, and these were relatively evenly distributed among the upper three levels. Much smaller quantities of wrought nails were present and no wire nails were found. The remainder of the architectural sub-assembly included window glass, brick fragments, assorted hardware, and sewer and plumbing fixtures. These destruction-related materials were found mainly in Levels 2 and 3.

The 382 kitchen-related materials included ceramics, glass, bones, and shells. A single fragment of creamware was recovered from Level 4; the remaining ceramics were distributed among the upper three levels, and included such earlier materials as redware, creamware, pearlware, domestic brown and gray stonewares, imported brown and gray stonewares, white salt glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, and Chinese export porcelain. Relatively later materials such as yellow ware, whiteware, and late porcelain also were present. There was no evidence of temporal patterning in the deposition of these artifacts. Earlier and later materials were distributed evenly throughout the assemblage. Kitchen glass reflected the same kind of distribution. None of the glass fragments were machine-made; the glass fragments represented mold-blown, non-machine-made, and table glass. Most of these materials were from Level 1, with decreasing quantities in Levels 2 and 3, and none from Level 4. Faunal materials included bones or bone fragments, and shells. Other materials recovered from Unit 20 included miscellaneous metal, wood, and coal, as well as nine tobacco pipe fragments and one jewelry part. The type, quantity, and provenience of these materials suggested that they were associated with nineteenth century activities, specifically those associated with the operations of the tavern.

Features 1901, 1902, and 1903 also were located in this unit (Table 2). Feature 1901 was determined to be two separate post holes, identified as 1901A and 1901B (Figure 15). Feature 1902 was a square post hole with portions of the wooden post still in place. All of these dated from the mid-nineteenth century. Feature 1903 was a larger rectangular post hole, with portions of the wooden post in place, that dated from the early twentieth century.

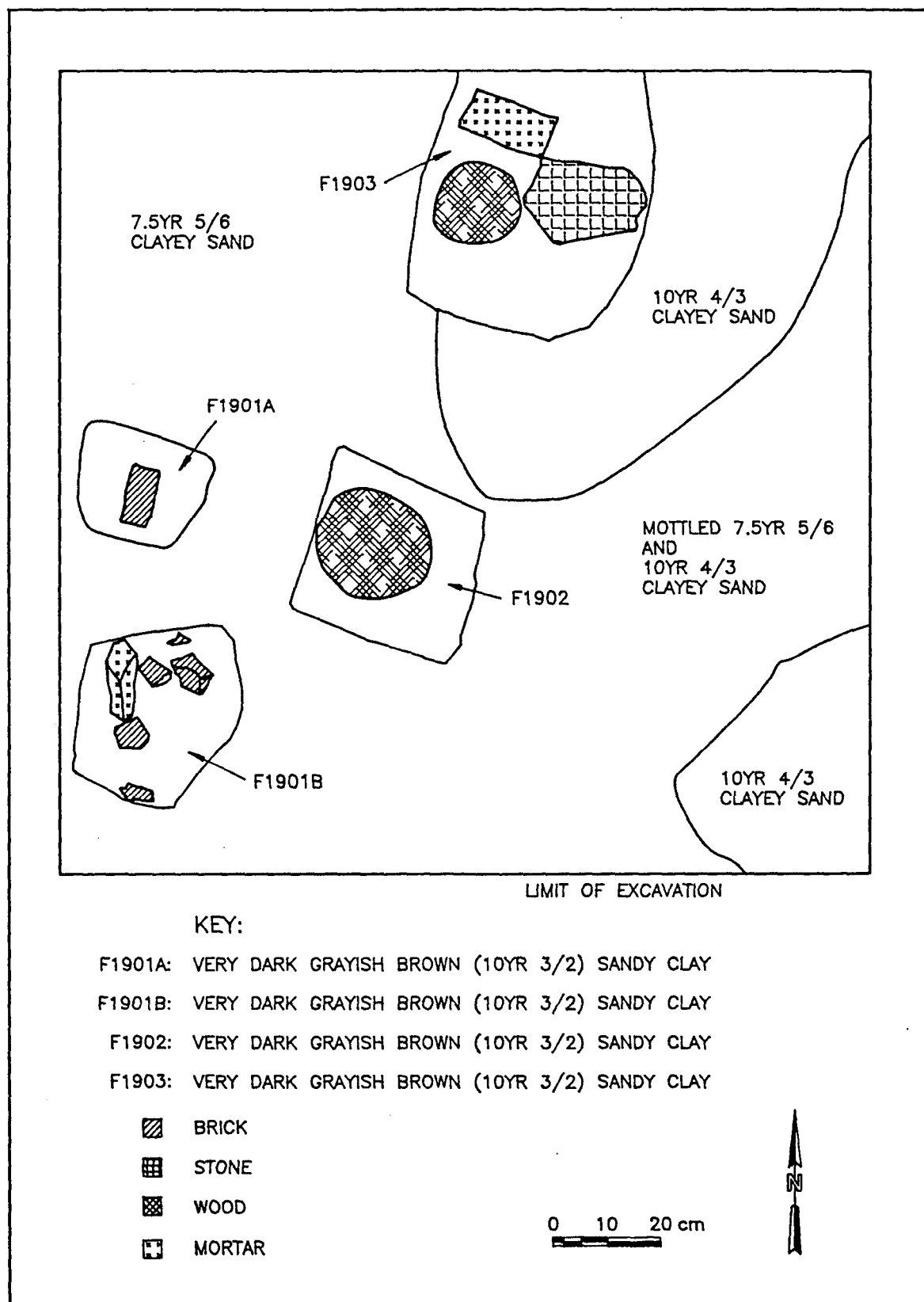


Figure 15. Plan of Excavation Unit 20, in Trench 20, showing the location and configuration of excavated features

Features 1904 and 1905 also were identified within Excavation Unit 20. Feature 1904, which was a pet burial, contained the skeleton of a dog. Other items included window glass, cut and wrought nails, creamware, pearlware, domestic gray stoneware, white salt glazed stoneware, early porcelain, non-machine-made bottle glass, table glass, and lamp glass. Feature 1904 appears to have been a mid-eighteenth century feature. Feature 1905 was a dark brown (10YR4/3) soil feature interpreted as a rodent intrusion.

#### Trench 20

Trench 20 measured 3 x 4 m and was placed at the southern edge of the footprint (Figure 7) to continue testing in the historic location of rear yards associated with commercial and domestic buildings fronting West Street. This trench was excavated in three levels to 75 cmbs. A sample of materials from Level 3 included both domestic gray and domestic and imported brown stonewares.

Excavation Unit 22 was placed to test features identified at this level. Although this unit was excavated in three levels to 103 cmbs, cultural materials were found only in Level 1. These 71 artifacts included architectural, clothing, furniture, kitchen, miscellaneous, and personal items. The assemblage included wrought and cut nails; a straight pin and a furniture keyhole plate; ceramic types, such as Chinese export porcelain, light creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone; non-machine-made and mold-blown bottle glass; a pipe stem and a slate pencil. Feature 2001 was a linear soil stain identified as a possible rodent disturbance, and Feature 2002 was a probable voluntary growth tree stain (Table 2).

#### Trench 21

Trench 21 was placed midway along the eastern edge of the parking garage footprint (Figure 7) to test the area associated with the rear yards of Gott's Court. This 1.5 x 5 m trench was excavated in three levels to 80 cmbs. At that level, Excavation Unit 21 was placed to test Feature 2103, a circular stain; Feature 2104, a utility trench; and Feature 2105, a rodent burrow. Although this unit was excavated in three levels to a depth of 109 cmbs, cultural materials were retained only from Levels 1 and 2. These 60 items included kitchen, architectural, miscellaneous, and personal artifacts. The majority of these materials were from Level 1 and included cut and wrought nails, redware, creamware, pearlware, imported gray stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, non-machine-made glass, and tobacco pipe fragments. Level 2 also included cut and wrought nails, as well as creamware and machine-made bottle glass.

Feature 2103 proved to be a 71 cm diameter circular pit that extended to a depth of 124 cmbs. The soil within the pit was comprised of dark brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy loam. Materials recovered from the feature fill included 57 items ranging from the eighteenth through the very early nineteenth centuries. Materials from within this trash or storage pit included roofing tiles, wrought nails, lead window comes, tin-glazed earthenware, non-machine-made bottle glass, and a tobacco pipe stem. Feature 2104 and 2105 proved to contain a lead water pipe and a rodent burrow.

Excavation Unit 25 was placed adjacent to EU-21, to test Features 2101 and 2102. This unit was excavated in three levels to 104 cmbs. A total of 191 items was retained from Levels 1 and 2. This assemblage included late eighteenth and early nineteenth century materials, representing both kitchen and architectural categories, as well as personal and activities-related materials. The majority of these items were from Level 1; only 32 were from Level 2. These strata represent sheet midden materials deposited as a result of activities associated with late eighteenth



and early nineteenth century domestic and commercial activities, and they probably are contemporaneous with Features 1103 and 1305/1311.

Feature 2101 was interpreted as a rodent intrusion. Feature 2102 was an amorphous soil feature that extended from 60 to 100 cmbs; it appears to have been a trash midden that developed in a low-lying area. Materials from within the feature included 281 items representing late eighteenth and early nineteenth century occupation. This feature, which may be contemporaneous with Features 1103 and 1305/1311, reflects domestic activities that were carried out in the open back lots within the central portion of the block during that time period.

### Summary

Although this project originally was intended to focus upon the early twentieth century occupation of Gott's Court, the analysis of the data recovered from these investigations led to an understanding of the project area's use-history through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as well. Analysis of the stratigraphy and the features identified during these excavations not only augments the growing body of archeological data from Annapolis, but also presents a significant profile of the domestic and cultural growth of the city over the span of two and one-half centuries.

Excavation identified a consistent and typical profile across the project area; elements of this profile could be linked directly to the historical development of the project area. The uppermost excavation levels were composed of layers of sterile fill of varying thicknesses. This sterile layer in turn overlay a primary refuse scatter characterized by a concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century artifacts, faunal materials, coal, and coal ash. Since the percentage of architectural materials was very low, it is probable that this deposit was neither associated with, nor severely affected by, the destruction of the Gott's Court rowhouses. Rather, this midden appeared to derive from the occupation of Gott's Court.

The Gott's Court occupation strata overlay a series of fine sandy and silty loams that contained eighteenth and nineteenth century features. Soil profiles from the eastern portion of the testing area showed numerous thin strata associated with intensive eighteenth and nineteenth century activities. Along the eastern perimeter of the project area, the upper levels of these eighteenth and nineteenth century cultural deposits had been disturbed by the construction of auto stalls; however, with the exception of these minor intrusions into the upper strata, late nineteenth and early twentieth century construction within the lot appears to have had little effect on earlier subsurface features.

During the field investigations, 20 trenches and 25 excavation units were utilized to examine and record part or all of 100 features (Tables 1 and 2). These features could be classified into five major categories: (1) architectural or construction-related features such as pipe and builders' trenches, foundations or piers, and posts or post holes; (2) soil features that consisted largely of small isolated artifact deposits, thin intermittent sheet scatters, larger sheet middens, and filled cellars and pits; (3) natural features such as tree root stains and rodent disturbances; and (4) pet burials. Feature 0801, the Calvert Street Well, was placed in a separate category.

A time frame for use or deposition could be assigned to sixty-three of the features. These interpretations were based on their proveniences, on their associations with other features, and on the temporally diagnostic materials they contained. Twenty-five could be assigned only a general time frame based on their provenience and association, either because they lacked datable artifacts or because they contained no cultural materials. The remaining features could not be assigned even a general date.

Once dated, features were grouped together in date ranges designed to correlate activities within the project with developments in the larger context of the urban block. The date ranges established for this analytical procedure included 1700-1750; 1750-1800; 1800-1900; and 1901-1960. The results of this process, when combined with information on provenience, quantity, and associations of artifacts and features, enabled the reconstruction of the historic land use patterns within the project area (Figure 16). The resulting map correlated closely with the patterns of land use that had been suggested previously by archival research. Feature analysis also permitted the correlation between the perceived levels of activity within the project area and the broader trends of Annapolitan history. The results of this comparison (Figure 17) suggest that, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, development of the project area, which originally was on the periphery of Annapolis' historic town center, lagged slightly behind economic trends in Annapolis as a whole.

#### Gott's Court and the Twentieth Century

The entire area of the block, including its interior core, was not utilized until the turn of the twentieth century (Figure 16). Eighteen features associated with the period 1900 through 1960 (Table 3) were identified within the project area. These features graphically illustrate the increasingly segregated nature of life in Annapolis and illustrate the impact of the Industrial Revolution within the project area.

For example, along the eastern edge of the project boundary, the impact of the automobile could be discerned. During the twentieth century, this peripheral area, located outside of Gott's Court but still within the interior of the block, was occupied by garages and auto stalls accessed by means of an alley leading from Northwest Street. These buildings were represented by corrugated metal and concrete foundations, as well as by soil deposits containing auto parts, metal, tar paper, and nails.

By the turn of the twentieth century, many buildings on the peripheral lots along West and Calvert Streets had been converted from residential, or combined residential and commercial, uses to strictly commercial or public enterprises. The increasing commercialization of the street front properties undoubtedly coincided with the installation of interior plumbing and heating devices within these buildings. The recorded strata and features from the peripheral sections of the project area suggest that the focus of food preparation and other domestic activities had shifted to specific areas within these buildings, and that the practice of using rear yards for domestic activities or trash disposal had been curtailed.

The majority of twentieth century features identified within the interior core of the project area were related to the construction, occupation, and subsequent destruction of the ca. 1907 Gott's Court residential complex. Late nineteenth and early twentieth century materials associated with the Gott's Court occupation were found within and immediately below the previously cited coal ash stratum. The results of analyses of the sample of the materials retained from these strata are presented in Chapter VI of this report.

The features associated with this occupation documented both the larger spatial organization of the Gott's Court Complex and the architecture of its individual components. These features included architectural elements such as brick piers; utility and sewer trenches; and sheet middens of discarded materials (Table 3). Brick piers and foundation walls verified the location of the double row of wood frame buildings. Posts and post holes reflected the configuration of the neighborhood presented on the 1908 Sanborn map (Figure 6); they represented outbuildings such as small sheds, privies, or kitchens; neighboring service buildings; or the fence lines that enclosed the small narrow rear yards in which a variety of domestic activities were performed.

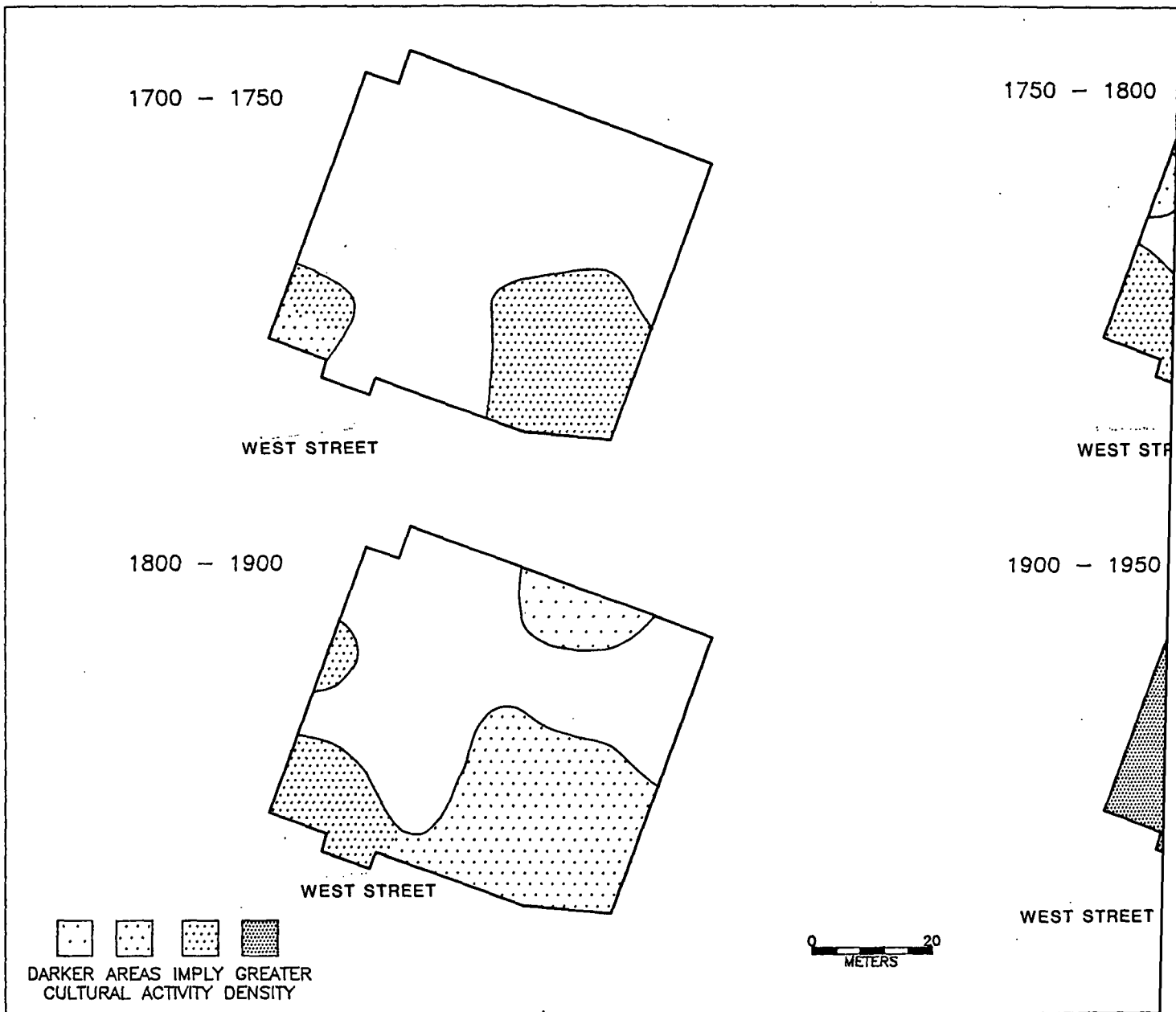
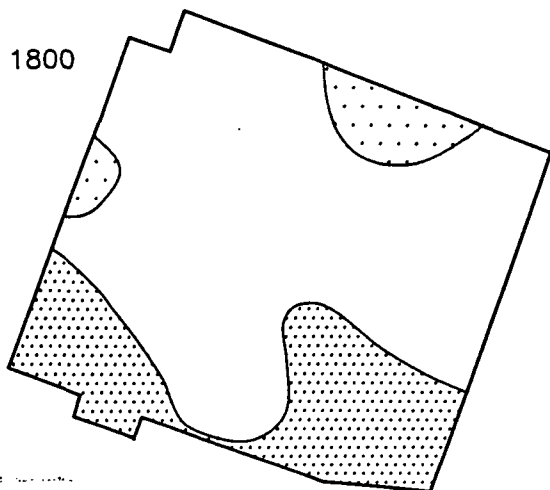


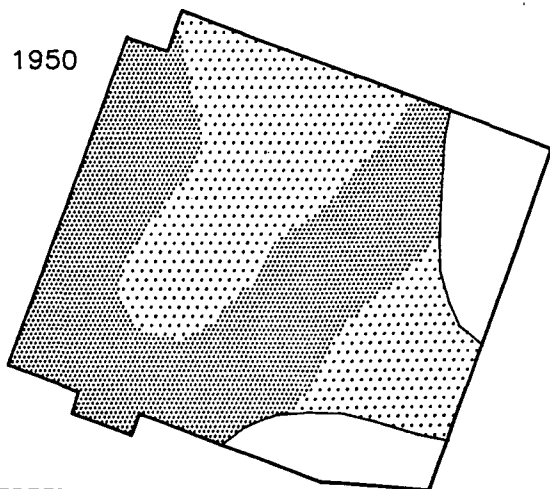
Figure 16. Graphic sequence showing the change in activity levels as represented by the distribution of dateable features and artifact concentrations.

1750 - 1800



WEST STREET

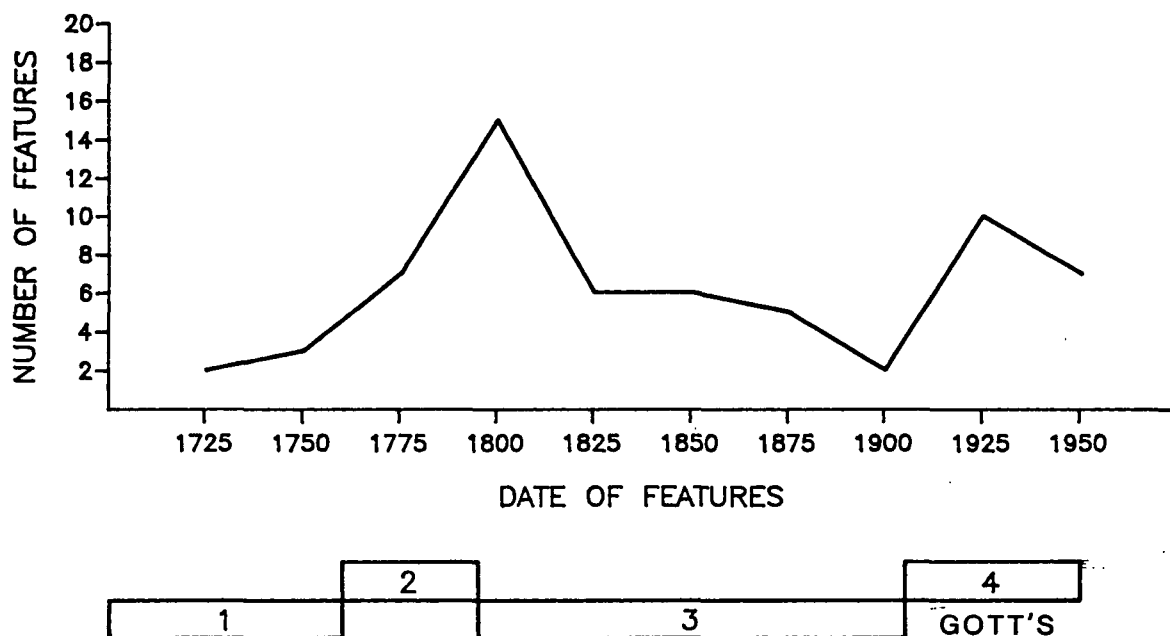
1900 - 1950



WEST STREET

FOOTPRINT OF GOTT'S  
COURT PARKING FACILITY

# LEVEL OF ACTIVITY WITHIN GOTT'S COURT AS REPRESENTED BY NUMBER OF DATEABLE FEATURES



## PERIODS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ANNAPOLIS

- 1 URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- 2 ECONOMIC EXPANSION
- 3 LIMITED GROWTH/SLIGHT ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS
- 4 CONTINUED STABILITY/LIMITED GROWTH

Figure 17. Line graph reflecting the correlation between economic growth periods, in Annapolis and the activity level within the testing area, as represented by the distribution of dateable features.

TABLE 3. FEATURES DATED BETWEEN 1900 AND 1960

Date	Depth	#	Type	Size	Comments
1900	0-88	0202	trench		
1902	79-109	0902	post hole	30 dia	
1904	47-110	0501	soil feature		pier, pipes, plaster, brick
1907	64-77	1303	foundation	120 x 140	tar paper, oyster, brick, coal, metal
1907		0302	post hole	20 x 26	
1910	54-87	0502	soil feature	80 x 75	plaster brick
1916	66-	0305	trench	45 x 14	coal brick
1918	63-104	0803	soil feature	15 x 35	coal deposit
1919	51-	1903	post hole	44 x 60	post in situ
1920	34-44	0102	trench		lead water pipe
1926	42-88	10A05	soil feature	75 x 149	brick, oyster
1931		0904			coal ash
1932	66-121	0307	soil feature	92 x 77	brick, oyster, mortar
1935	51-96	10A05	post hole	25 x 30	
1941	116-134	1108	soil feature	21 x 31	brick pier
1944	40	1001	foundation	24 x 24	brick concrete slag coal
1945	58-90	1906	post hole	34 x 34	
nd	34-44	0101	brick pier	26 x 26	assoc. with Gott's construction
nd		0102	water pipe		associated with F010
nd		0301A/B	trenches		intrude on F030
nd	31-34	0401	brick pier	24 x 24	coal oyster assoc. with Gott's
nd	31-44	0403	pier	24 x 24	brick pier from Gott's Court
nd	40-	1002	metal	5 x 700	corrugated metal assoc. with auto stalls
nd	0-40	11A01	post		assoc. with 11A02
nd	0-40	11A02	foundation		cinder block foundation on concrete pad
nd	22-39	1109	soil feature	partial	no artifacts assoc. with 11A02
nd	80-1	1502	pipe trench	130 x	no artifacts
nd	60-78	1601	pipe trench		tree planting; including burlap root bag
nd	94-110	2002	tree stain	16 x 26	

The Gott's Court sheet midden and features suggested that the residents of this complex experienced a very different lifestyle from their neighbors during the first half of the twentieth century. For example, the distribution and the content of this midden documented a pattern of waste disposal common in poorer urban neighborhoods during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Waste from coal stoves was deposited in open rear yards, along with a variety of other household debris. Both archival and archeological evidence indicated that at least some of the dwellings in the Gott's Court complex had water service, apparently from common cold-water spigots, but that most had privies in the rear yards. Yard areas apparently were utilized heavily. As a result, a relatively deep primary refuse midden was deposited in the rear yards of the Gott's Court dwellings.

This deposit, which was present across the entire central portion of the block, thinned out and disappeared near the rear yard areas historically associated with the peripheral lots. The stratigraphic pattern of the Gott's Court midden deposit thus suggests that the level of activity within the backyards of the commercial buildings decreased, possibly due to a higher level of maintenance and, eventually, due to the initiation of city-wide sanitation services. However, the residents of Gott's Court, like the earlier eighteenth and nineteenth century residents of the peripheral properties, continued to utilize their rear yards heavily for a variety of functions until well into the twentieth century.

#### The Nineteenth Century

The eight trenches placed in the southwestern quadrant of the project area revealed numerous features associated with nineteenth century activities in the project area. No generalized sheet scatter of nineteenth century materials was observed; materials associated with nineteenth century activities were contained in or related to individual features. The 29 nineteenth century features included post holes and soil stains that reflected rear yard activities associated with domestic and commercial occupations (Table 4). Most of the features contained oyster shell, coal or coal slag, and brick, in addition to other architectural materials, glass, and ceramics. The distribution of these materials and features reflected a continued concentration of high-activity areas in that portion of the block adjacent to West Street, and the intersection of West and Calvert Streets. Unlike other areas of the interior of the block, a great deal of commercially-related activity would have occurred here during both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, associated with the livery, the tavern, and a dry goods store. Additionally, the alley that provided access to Gott's Court during the early twentieth century was located here.

The high density of features in Trench 3 (Figure 9), from all periods of occupation, was representative of the concentration of activities in this area. The trenches, post holes, and soil features in this trench typified the composite nature of the deposits that resulted from the high activity levels in this portion of the block. Dating these features was problematic, because the artifact assemblages from features that would have been dug into earlier deposits necessarily were mixed. For example, several late nineteenth and early twentieth century utility trenches, foundations, and post holes intruded on earlier deposits, and their fill contained earlier materials from these lower strata.

Another high activity area, also included in the same historic lots, was exemplified by the features in Trench 8, which included post holes, pits, and soil features reflecting a range of eighteenth and nineteenth century domestic activities and landscape elements. For example, the number of post holes within this area suggested that a property boundary may have been located within the central portion of Charles Carroll's original Lot 68, reflecting the gradual subdivision of the original Carroll lots during the nineteenth century.

TABLE 4. FEATURES DATED BETWEEN 1800 AND 1899

Date	Depth	#	Type	Size	Comments
1804	99-129	11A06	post hole	42 x 70	
1804	88-116	1307	post hole	28 dia	coal, slag, oyster, brick
1804	60-100	2102	soil feature	52 x 115	garden planting?, amorph
1805	53-138	0505	post hole		brick, oyster
1805	87-100	1309	pet burial	28 x 48	coal, oyster, brick
1805	89-124	2104	pipe trench	33 x 300	coal, oyster, slag, pipe in situ
1815	72-236	0801	well	130 dia	oyster, brick, coal, stone
1828	58-118	1901	post holes	A 20 x 30 B 40 dia	brick
1832	58-114	1907	post holes	52 x 70	oyster, coal, brick, slag
1837	73-103	0309	soil feature	25 x 115	coal, ash
1837	73-81	2101	soil	18 x 80	rodent?
1843	56-106	1801	pipe trench	-	oyster, brick, coal, slag
1843	48-71	1503	builders	25 x 50	assoc. pier, coal shell, brick
1848	76-100	11A05	post hole	42 x 70	2 dates C1=1904 C2=1791
1856	51-111	1902	post hole	30 x 30	In situ post
1865	128-160	1302	soil feature	-	linear soil stains (parallel)
1871	87-95	2001	soil feature	25 x	rodent/pipe linear
1873	128-160	1301	midden	60 x 107	brick charcoal mortar
1875	70-150	1401	soil	60 dia	brick mortar oyster coal slag
1879	72-124	0301C	trench	amorphous	
1897	72-124	0301D	trench	amorphous	
nd	76-84	0308	post hole	53-26	brick fragments
nd	78-115	0310	soil feature	partial	intrudes feature 0309, no artifacts
nd	76-86	0807	soil feature	5 x 35	coal, slag, charcoal
nd	75-106	0808	post hole	17 x 25	post in situ, no artifacts
nd	-	1102	post	30 dia	no artifacts
nd	-	1104	post	4 dia	no artifacts, same depth as F 1103
nd	93-110	1306	soil feature	19 x 25	oval assoc with 1305, brick mortar oyster
nd	52-82	1804	post hole	36 dia	assoc. with Fs 1801-1803
nd	72-111	0809	post hole	25 x 60	brick



The Calvert Street Well, Feature 0801, and its associated features, including three post holes (Figure 10) and a roughly circular pit, illustrated most clearly the nature of the nineteenth century activity in this portion of the project area. Although no specific function could be ascertained for Feature 0805, the types, date ranges, and varieties of materials that it contained were evidence of early nineteenth century domestic activities, possibly associated with the well and the dwellings that were constructed along Calvert Street during the nineteenth century. The presence of earlier materials reflected sustained use of this portion of the project area, resulting in the inclusion of earlier discards within new features.

### The Eighteenth Century

Materials and many of the 29 features related to eighteenth century activities (Tables 5 and 6) within the block were concentrated along the eastern and southern edges of the parcel, with the highest concentration in the southeastern quadrant. Again, this distribution reflects the pattern that emphasized the development of lots and properties adjacent to West Street during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. During this time, John Golder and subsequently his son Archibald, operated a combination of commercial and service-related enterprises on the lot. During the second half of the eighteenth century, enterprises located in the vicinity of the lot included a dry goods store, a rope walk, and a livery, along with a tailor and a barber. The trenches and excavation units within the southeastern quadrant of the project area (Table 1) elaborated on the commercial and residential activities of these early residents of the project area.

The features within the southeastern quadrant of the project area included soil features such as sheet middens, small refuse pits, and several post holes that may have been related to the presence of outbuildings or fence lines within these rear lots. The number and locations of these features indicated a sustained high level of activity in this area throughout the eighteenth century. Although no major buildings were documented archeologically for this area, several outbuildings were known to have been associated with Golder's various enterprises; these included a warehouse, a kitchen, an outhouse, a milkhouse, and a stable. These probably were frame buildings built directly on the ground or on posts or piers; they were represented archeologically as a series of post holes and soil features that were concentrated at the eastern edge of the lot. Several overlapping mid-eighteenth century sheet middens also reflected the constant and increasing use of this area, and they documented the diversity and intensity of the activities that occurred along what would have been the back of Lot 68 fronting Calvert Street. For example, a documented early nineteenth century one-acre garden was represented by post holes and tree plantings and soil stains.

Although features from the eighteenth century were present in several other trenches, Trench 14 exhibited a stratigraphic profile that reflected most clearly the sequence of activities in that portion of the block. This trench was placed to test the rear yard areas associated with domestic occupation along West Street. The juxtaposition of features within this trench reflected a clear succession of activities ranging from 1735 into the twentieth century. These features included three domestic sheet middens and scatters, as well as evidence of a more recent tree planting and a post mold. The midden-like deposits (Features 1403 through 1406) were identified at approximately the same depth in close proximity to one another; they contained primarily domestic materials that dated from approximately the same late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century time frame. These sheet middens were associated with Lots 67 and 68 during this early period of occupation along West Street, during the time when members of the Golder family operated their businesses from this location.

TABLE 5. FEATURES DATED BETWEEN 1750 AND 1799

Date	Type	#	Depth	Size	Materials Noted
1752	pit feature	0805A/B	82-112	30 dia	brick, coal, slag, oyster
1754	soil feature	0306	57-87	45 dia	-
1754	sheet midden	1403	103-127	38 x 22	brick, coal, slag, oyster
1762	post hole	1110	137-142	50 dia	-
1766	post hole	11A07	88-123	20 x 33	-
1770	rodent	1905	84-87	70 x 78	garden planting?
*1771	post hole	0303	65-147	14 x 25	post in situ
1776	soil feature	1802	64-160	35 x 85	oyster, brick, charcoal
1778	bucket/post	1308	80-106	34 x 41	bucket in situ
1778	pit feature	0901	83-123	90 x 156	oyster brick
1779	soil feature	0903	85-98	20 x 49	-
1780	sheet midden	1405	103-129	42 x 140	coal, slag, oyster, brick
1785	pet burial	1904	81-89	44 x 28	2 skeletons
1787	post hole	1310	102-124	35 dia	-
1790	post hole	0804	76-90	20 x 23	-
1791	builders	0504	57-77	38 x 38	assoc with brick pier
1791	post	1101	-100	30 dia	in situ
1791	post mold	1402	103-129	40 dia	coal, slag, brick shell
1794	sheet midden	1404	110-135	53 x 65	brick, coal, slag, oyster
nd	post	0304	43-65	12 dia.	in situ, no artifacts
nd	soil feature	0805C	82-94	33 x 34	assoc. with 0805A/B/D, no artifacts
nd	post hole	0808A-D	82-112	13 x 17	series of post holes forms N-S line same depth as features with 18th century materials
nd	soil feature	1312	127-130	30 x 40	associated with midden

\*Earlier materials in a possibly later feature

TABLE 6. FEATURES DATED BETWEEN 1700 AND 1749

Date	Depth	#	Type	Size	Materials Noted
1710	77-137	1103	cellar	145 x 185	-
1717	72-124	0301	pipe trench	-	coal, coal ash, slag, oyster shell, brick
1715	95-112	1305/11	sheet midden	-	coal, coal slag, mortar, brick
1720	105-125	1803	soil feature	Amorphous	oyster, brick
1735	130-140	1406	sheet midden	A 59x85 B 52-75	oyster shell, brick
1743	94-118	2103	pit feature	20 x 75	brick, coal, slag, oyster

### Interpretation

Analysis and synthesis of the stratigraphic and feature data recorded during the conduct of the Gott's Court archeological project reveals that this project area contains remains that articulate urban settlement patterns and lifestyles in Annapolis for a period of more than 250 years.

Six features dated from the period 1700 through 1749 (Table 6); these were associated with the earliest occupation of the block. All appear to have been domestic and kitchen-related. The location of these features reflected the initial emergence of a characteristic use-pattern along the southern perimeter of the project area in association with the development of the West Street corridor (Figure 16). This pattern intensified throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. As archival investigations have shown, the prime locations along this thoroughfare attracted both commercial and domestic establishments; service and trade interests especially had been attracted to the area.

Twenty-three domestic features dated from the era between 1750 and 1799; these included sheet middens, post holes, refuse pits, and a pet burial (Table 5). The increase in the number of features in the same time span reflects the continued increase in activities within the block, resulting from the growth of Annapolis and its larger role in commerce and politics. Within the project area, the archeological evidence for this growth still was confined largely to the southern portion of the block (Figure 12), but evidence for more intensive use of the central and peripheral areas associated with homes and businesses along the developing Calvert and Northwest Street corridors also was encountered.

If the number of features reflects to some degree the level of activity within the block, and if it also can be used as an indicator of larger economic growth, the nineteenth century appears to have been a slow time for the Gott's Court neighborhood (Figure 17). For the century between 1800 and 1900, only 21 additional features were identified. They included the same variety of features as had been recorded for earlier time periods (Tables 5 and 6), and they were distributed in the same general pattern (Figure 16). These features represented specific activities on the site, including the establishment, use, and abandonment of a well (F-0801) that may have been in use prior to the nineteenth century, and an increase in commercial activity associated with the operation of the livery stable fronting Calvert Street and the tavern fronting West Street.

The archeological evidence for activities dating from the nineteenth century, characterized by a higher level of activity concentrated in a few yard areas, resulted in the deposition of relatively thick primary sheet middens in specific areas. These deposits generally were associated with more substantial cellar or pit features. However, throughout both the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, the core of the block and its extreme northern corner, adjacent to the intersection of Calvert and Northwest Streets, appear to have experienced little use. Except for the Anne Arundel County jail, which fronted on Calvert Street, these areas were relatively devoid of major buildings until the construction of Gott's Court in 1907.

The Gott's Court period was represented by twenty-nine features dating from the first half of the twentieth century (Table 3); these features related to the construction, occupation, and subsequent demolition of the Gott's Court complex. Inferences drawn from the composition and the contents of the associated sheet midden, supplemented with archival and informant information, suggested not only that the African-American residents of this complex were socially segregated from the rest of Annapolitan society, but that they also were economically disadvantaged. Both documentary and archeological data suggest that, while their neighbors around the periphery of the block experienced improvements in their standards of living, in the physical amenities of their dwellings, and in the delivery of city services, the residents of Gott's

Court continued to contend with privies, common outdoor cold-water spigots, and backyard trash disposal well into the twentieth century.

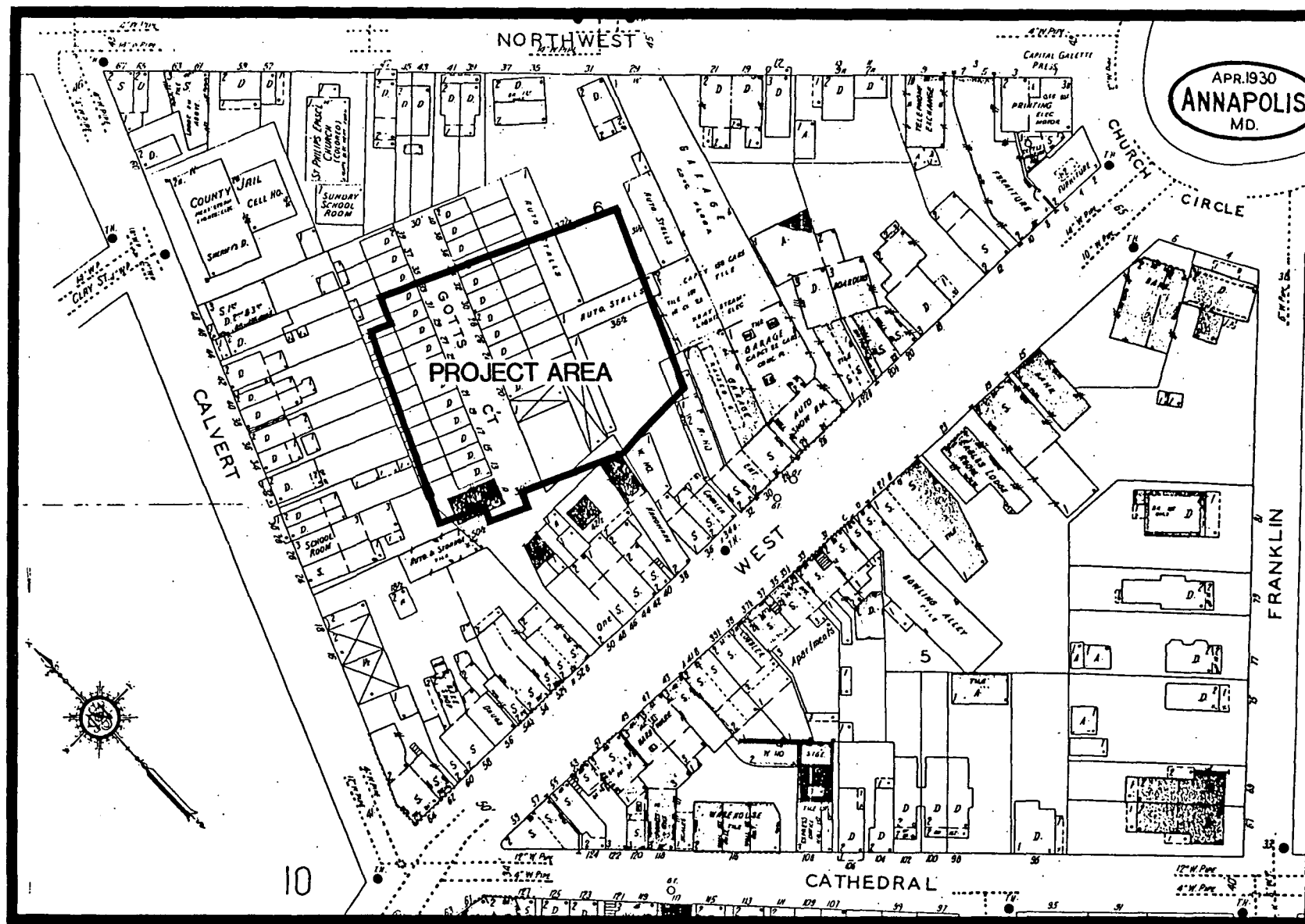


Figure 18. Excerpt from Sanborn's Fire Insurance Maps of Annapolis, Maryland (1930), showing the location of the project area.

of residents worked either as unskilled laborers or in service-oriented jobs. In addition to those who worked outside the home, many women were self-employed as laundresses and conducted their business within their households (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population 1910).

Only 18 African-American families resided in the 25 Gott's Court rowhouses, according to the 1920 population census. The census data suggest an exceptionally high turn-over rate; only two addresses retained the same occupants as those listed in 1910. However, the socio-economic portrait of the residents remained the same. The average number of occupants per dwelling was four, although some households contained as many as eight people. The number of families that included boarders dropped significantly to two; however, extended families remained the norm for the larger households. Women were listed as heads of half of the households identified in the 1920 census. As in 1910, most of the residents of Gott's Court were employed as laborers or in domestic service. While men were employed in such occupations as waiter, laborer, coal wagon driver, and janitor, women held such positions as laundress, servant cook, and nurse-girl (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population 1920).

In order to document the social and economic fabric of the Gott's Court neighborhood, oral history interviews with Mrs. Marjorie Gibson and Mrs. Mary Chew, two former residents of the area, were undertaken (Appendix VI). Mrs. Gibson, a longtime member of St. Philip's Parish, could locate no former resident of Gott's Court. However, she herself was born on the southeastern corner of Northwest and Calvert Streets, and spent most of her childhood living in the blocks surrounding the project area. Her cousin, Mrs. Chew, lived on Northwest Street, directly across the street from the project area.

The interviews with Gibson and Chew illustrated how Gott's Court emerged during the twentieth century as a product of a segregated city. Because African Americans were not afforded the same access to certain establishments as were white Annapolitans, the West Street corridor became a self-contained neighborhood with its own commercial and social facilities. As Gibson explained, "There was total segregation. Total. The schools were segregated. Everything was segregated, and we had our own everything." Gibson recalled Dr. Johnson's Hospital, Hick's Mortuary, the USO, Dr. Thomas' pharmacy, the Einsteins' theater, an Elks Club, the Pollyran nightclub, and Mrs. Harris' sandwich shop in the vicinity of the project area during the 1930s - 1940s era.

St. Philip's Church, located immediately north of the project area on Northwest Street, played a significant role in the formation of the local community. In addition to providing religious services, the church held classes in the church hall for the neighborhood children. "This is where we went to public school. I remember learning ABCs and learning to count by the time I went to first grade," Gibson remembered. Arts and crafts classes and vacation bible school were held in the hall during the summer months, while instructional classes for pre-school children were offered during the fall. Gibson recalled that the church also held annual fundraisers and suppers in the hall.

Gibson and Chew also noted that, during their childhood, the segregated Annapolis school system consisted of a single grade school -- Stanton Elementary -- for all African American children. "It's still there, Gibson said, "and every black person who ever went to school had to go there." In 1917, Stanton was expanded to include three years of secondary education. Wiley H. Bates High School opened to serve the expanding classes in 1933 (Brown 1988:21,33); Gibson remembered the move to the larger accommodations.

Segregation also imposed certain economic constraints on the neighborhood. Few well-paying positions were available to African Americans. The U.S. Naval Academy served as a major employer of African Americans, including residents of the Gott's Court neighborhood. Both

Gibson's mother and grandmother worked in the Naval Academy laundry; Gibson recalled how her mother worked long hours, arriving at work "around five in the morning," for low wages. "My mama made \$8.73 a week, and I know because I picked up the check," Gibson said.

Low income dictated the need for low-rent housing. Although neither Gibson and Chew lived in Gott's Court, both remembered the area from having slipped through neighboring yards to reach the interior court and to play with friends. "It had three entrances: one on West Street, one on Northwest, and one on Calvert," Gibson related. She described the buildings as "two-story, joined, row houses." A 1939 photo of Gott's Court shows the configuration of the rear yards and their use; Gibson and Chew noted that the photograph accurately depicted the condition of the yards (Figure 19). The photograph illustrates the close proximity of the houses, with individual narrow rear yards separated by wooden plank fencing. A wooden plank walkway leads from a rear door into a yard. A small wooden shed, possibly an outhouse, stands at the far corner of the yard pictured. The scene, taken in winter, also shows two portions of chicken wire fence extending from the right side of the yard. Several clothes lines extend from the house to the rear shed. Planks of wood, metal sheeting, buckets, furniture, and other pieces of yard debris are scattered in the small enclosed area. A ca. 1940s aerial view of Annapolis further illustrates the crowded configuration of the block (Figure 20).

Although electricity was available in the neighborhood by the early twentieth century, Gibson recalled that many area houses lacked indoor lighting. Although indoor plumbing also existed, Gibson mentioned cold water sinks in the house, suggesting that hot water was not a common feature of neighborhood homes. Many houses also lacked indoor toilets. "We had an outside toilet," Gibson related. "My mama used to put wallpaper all over the toilet and all of our schoolwork would be tacked up on it. But we did have a flush seat in that outside toilet." Gibson also recalled that a neighboring relative had an outhouse with no flushing capacity.

Although Gibson and Chew did not live directly in Gott's Court, they agree that their experiences in many respects were similar to those who lived along that alleyway. Both women described lives of economic poverty, but both enjoyed the benefits of a strong and supportive family and community life. Gibson related that her great-grandmother cared for her and her siblings during the day while her mother and grandmother worked. Gibson and Chew recalled that family members who lived on farms shared food with their city relatives. "Your meats came from your relatives in the country," she said. "Everybody had somebody in the country, and they would share their meats. When they would kill their hogs, you would get hams, and sausage meat, homemade stuff like that....they also brought you vegetables by the basket..." Other vegetables and seafood were purchased from hucksters.

Few items were purchased in stores. "I never saw a bought loaf of bread until I was almost as tall as I am now," Gibson said. Breakfasts consisted of flapjacks, biscuits, or "quick breads." The stockpot was a common fixture in kitchens, as it minimized food waste. Watermelon, cantaloupes, and potatoes for winter use were stored in cellars. Coal and wood ranges in kitchens were used in winter; however, these ranges were used very little in summer to reduce the heat in homes. "They had to keep the house comfortable," Gibson explained, "nobody had air conditioners or fans."

Gibson and Chew recalled numerous recreational activities of their childhood. Small children entertained themselves with play tea sets; older children played baseball, jump rope, jacks, and marbles. Gibson described self-crafted scooters and wagons. Ice skating and sleigh riding were noted outdoor winter activities, while coloring books, checkers, and dominoes were played indoors. Gibson and Chew played many such games with the children of Gott's Court.





Figure 19. View of Gott's Court (1939), showing the configuration and use of one house yard in the project area. Photo courtesy of the Maryland State Archives/Annapolis I Remember Collection (MSA SC 2140-104A).

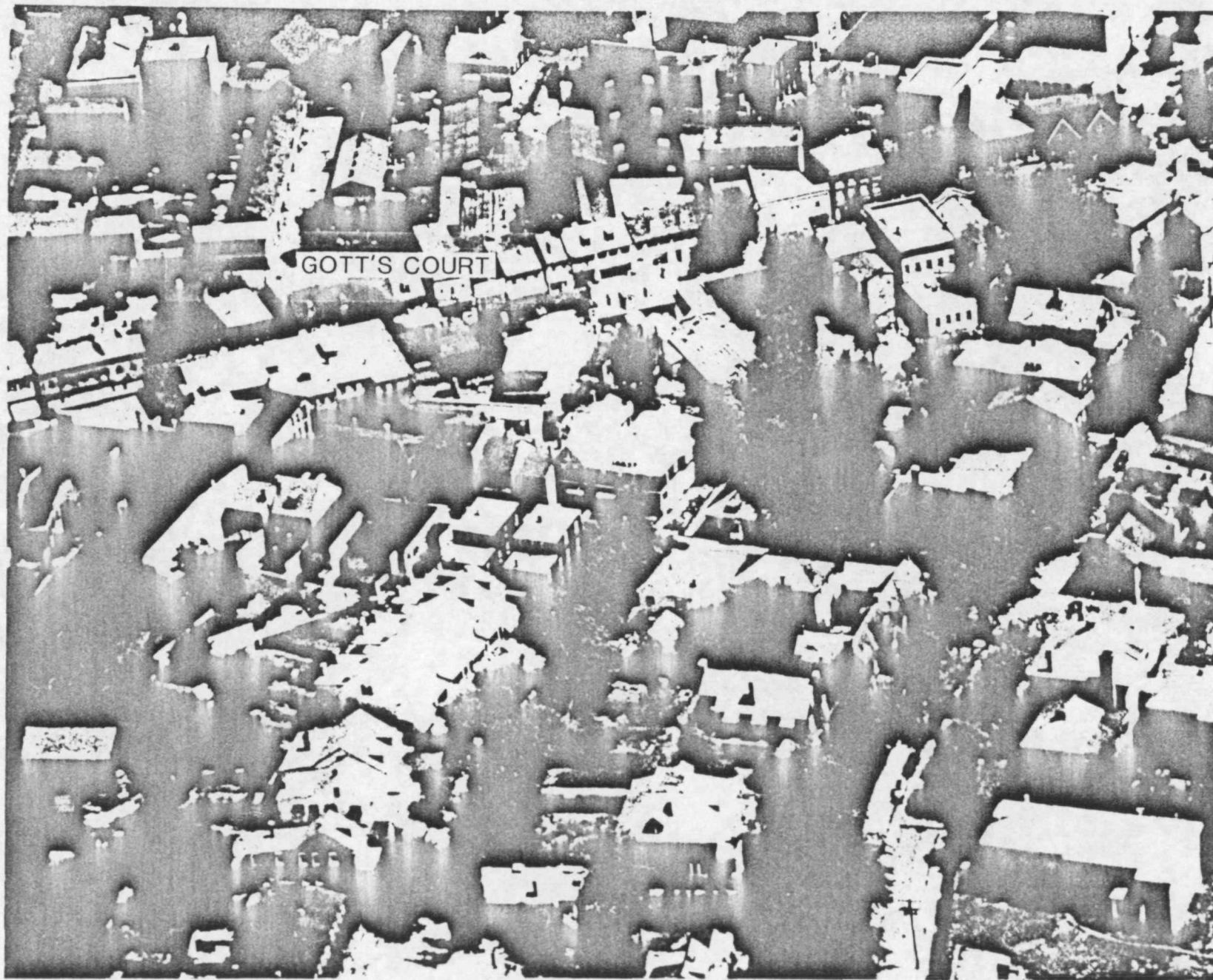


Figure 20. Aerial view of Annapolis, showing the Gott's Court neighborhood during the 1940s. Photo courtesy of the Maryland State Archives/*Annapolis I Remember* Collection (MSA SC 2140-549)

Renters continued to occupy Gott's Court until the mid-twentieth century. The heirs of Winson Gott retained ownership of 17 of the 25 houses; Winson G. Gott Jr. recalls collecting rent at these houses, which remained occupied until the 1950s (Winson G. Gott, Jr., personal communication 1993). Harry and Tillie Ivrey acquired a section of the Gott's property in 1915 (Russo 1987). In 1952, the City of Annapolis purchased the property and later razed the structures to provide space for a paved parking lot. The project area remained paved until construction of a new parking facility began in 1992.

#### Results of Archeological Analysis

The matrix identified as the Gott's Court sheet midden consisted of coal, coal ash, and clinkers, with inclusions of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loose, coarse, sandy soils. This deposit ranged from 10 to 50 cm in thickness and was present throughout the central portions of the block. Archeological and stratigraphic evidence indicated that this midden deposit was a primary refuse scatter, associated with the occupation of the area between 1908 and ca. 1950.

The midden deposit formed a discrete stratum. It lay directly under a strong brown (7.5YR5/8) gravel fill that had been deposited across the site following the demolition of Gott's Court. It also overlay a stratum of dark grayish brown (2.5YR4/2) sandy clay that contained numerous soil features and artifacts directly related to the occupation of Gott's Court. These sub-surface features included brick piers, chimney footers, pipe trenches, and post holes.

The Gott's Court midden stratum contained a large quantity of materials associated with late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic activities, but it did not contain the quantity of architectural materials and debris that would indicate deposition as a result of destruction of the Gott's Court rowhouses.

Photographic documentation (Figure 15) and data from oral informants (Marjorie Gibson and Mary Chew, personal communication [Appendix VI]) showed that the rear yards of the Gott's Court dwellings characteristically included this type of primary sheet scatter, which developed from the discard of refuse from coal stoves, food processing, and other domestic activities.

The materials recovered from the Gott's Court kitchen midden represent the material culture that was integrated closely with the social and economic context detailed above. The midden appeared as Level 2 or Level 3 in most of the backhoe trenches. The materials used for the sample were taken from the following proveniences: Trench 2, Levels 2 and 3; Trench 4, Level 2; Trench 4, Unit 14, Level 1; Trench 5, Level 2; Trench 7, Level 3; Trench 9, Level 3. These proveniences, resulting in a 1.46 per cent sample of the total area of the proposed parking garage footprint (18.26 per cent of the excavated area), were chosen to give a diverse sample of the sheet midden from the entire testing area. The functional classification of materials from this sample is shown in Table 7. In-depth analysis of this sample was used to define more clearly the social and cultural background developed from archival research and oral history; faunal, botanical, and ceramic sub-assemblages were analyzed.

Faunal analysis included examination of both bones and shells; bones were identified and modifications were noted; shells were assessed for seasonality and origin. The 473-bone faunal sample (Table 8) included 404 mammalian bones. Of these, 224 could be identified only as remains of small, medium, large, and unidentified mammals. The identifiable remainder included portions of cow, pig, sheep or goat, rat, rodent, rabbit, and domestic cat. Pig bones were the most numerous, followed by cow and sheep or goat. Forty-eight of the remaining bones represented bird species, including chicken and turkey. One unidentified fish bone and 21 unidentified bones also were included in this sample.

**TABLE 7. FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION FOR THE  
GOTT'S COURT SHEET MIDDEN SAMPLE**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Kitchen	1817	65.52
Architectural	558	20.12
Activities	171	6.16
Miscellaneous	127	4.58
Furniture	19	0.68
Personal	18	0.64
Clothing	60	2.16
Arms	1	0.03
Transportation	2	0.07
TOTAL	2773	99.96

TABLE 8. TAXONOMIC REPRESENTATION OF FAUNAL SUBASSEMBLAGE FOR GOTT'S COURT

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>TNF</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>MNI</u>	<u>%</u>
<i>Bos Taurus</i>	cow	65	13.7	4	11.1
<i>Sus Scrofa</i>	pig	89	18.8	16	44.4
<i>Ovis or Capra</i>	sheep or goat	16	3.4	5	13.9
<i>Ovis aries</i>	sheep	4	0.8	-	-
<i>Rattus sp.</i>	rat	1	0.2	1	2.8
Rodentia	rodent	2	0.4	1	2.8
<i>Sylvilagus sp.</i>	rabbit	1	0.2	1	2.8
<i>Felis domesticus</i>	cat	1	0.2	1	2.8
small-medium mammal		2	0.4	-	-
medium mammal		90	19.0	-	-
medium-large mammal		21	4.4	-	-
large mammal		16	3.4	-	-
unidentified mammal		95	20.1	-	-
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	chicken	9	1.9	2	5.6
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	turkey	11	2.3	4	11.1
unidentified bird		28	5.9	4	-
unidentified fish		1	0.2	1	2.8
unidentified bone		21	4.4	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>473</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.1</b>

Modifications to the bones included weathering, burning, butchering, rodent or carnivore gnawing, and staining or discoloration (Table 9). Rodent gnawing and weathering were the most frequent modifications, followed closely by carnivore gnawing. The prevalence of these types of modification reflected the original disposal pattern for these materials; their disposal in open yards resulted, over time, in development of the sheet midden. Butchery marks were present on 283 of the bones from the sample (Table 10). Cut and saw marks were the most common, followed by shear and chop marks. The nearly equal representation of cut and saw marks on these materials reflected the socio-economic environment in which these households operated. The presence of sawn cuts reflects the increased consumption of commercially prepared meats; however, the slightly greater number of cut portions suggests the persistence of a non-commercial network for acquiring certain goods and services as well. As noted above, many Gott's Court residents commonly had connections "in the country" from whom they regularly received produce and meats (Marjorie Gibson, personal communication [Appendix VI]).

In addition to the faunal remains, 1,367 glass and ceramic sherds were classified as kitchen-related. As indicated in Table 11, the majority of these materials were glass, primarily machine-made or mold-blown.

The prevalence of machine-made bottle glass (Table 11) reflects the rapid growth of mass production and distribution of disposable goods during the early twentieth century. The majority of identifiable bottle glass fragments in the sub-assembly originated in Baltimore; relatively few Annapolis-based manufacturers and no Washington, D.C., area proprietors were represented. Baltimore-based bottleries included the Bauernschmidt American Brewery, Gelflands, the Gunther Brewing Company, and one patent medicine form, Bromo-Seltzer. Annapolis-based products were represented solely by Parlett and Parlett's Indian Rock Ginger Ale. Nationally marketed products also were present, including Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root Kidney Remedy (Binghamton, N.Y.), Rumford and Davis OK baking powders, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, Hires' Household Extract For Making Root Beer, H. J. Heinz (Pittsburgh), and Mason's canning jars (Riorden and Adams 1985:10-13). The relative frequency of these products within the sample suggests that, although the occupants of Gott's Court could and did acquire items through a national marketing system network, their economic contacts tended to be more regional or local in nature.

The kitchen ceramic sub-assembly included 448 sherds. The majority of these were ironstone, followed by whiteware, late porcelain, and yellow ware. As indicated in Table 12, the remainder included a few fragments each of a wide variety of wares (Figure 21). Of the 277 fragments that could be attributed to a vessel form, 133 represented flatwares and 144 were hollow wares. A minimum vessel count of 131 was calculated from this sample (Table 13); of this number, 61 were hollow wares and 50 were flatwares. The remainder, although they could be identified as individual vessels by combinations of their pastes and decorative motifs, could not be assigned a form. Ironstone and whiteware vessels dominated the vessel count, with other materials following the same distributional pattern as the larger collection. Most of the vessels whose form could be determined were intended for individual table settings; these vessels included 28 plates, six saucers, two cups, and three bowls. Serving vessels included platters, casseroles, and tureens, each represented by one vessel. Storage vessels were represented by three jug or jar fragments. The small number of ceramic storage vessels undoubtedly is related to the increased use of machine-made bottles and jars for food preparation and storage. An analysis of these materials as indicators of relative socio-economic status is presented later in this chapter.

### Interpretation

Data from faunal materials indicated a gradual shift from in-home food production to a larger dependence on commercially prepared foods, with supplementation by goods acquired

**TABLE 9. BONE MODIFICATIONS**  
(Note that these are for all features sampled)

Modification	Cellar		Kitchen Midden		Well		Rowhouse	
	TNF	%	TNF	%	TNF	%	TNF	%
Max weathering >0	128	19.9	50	28.9	387	37.3	122	25.8
Burned	32	5.0	-	-	9	0.8	1	0.2
Butchered	64	10.0	16	9.2	154	14.8	134	28.3
Rodent gnawed	3	0.5	-	-	2	0.2	3	0.6
Carnivore gnawed	34	5.3	20	11.6	60	5.8	92	19.4
Rust stained	1	0.1	3	1.7	-	-	11	2.3
Dark discoloration	4	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper contact	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	-	-
Green discoloration	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.8

TABLE 10. FAUNAL EVIDENCE FOR BUTCHERY

Mark type	Cellar		Kitchen Midden		Well		Rowhouse	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cut	51	47.2	28	66.7	105	42.3	151	53.4
Chop	17	15.7	6	14.3	11	4.4	4	1.4
Shear	39	36.1	8	19.0	24	9.7	23	8.1
Saw	1	0.9	0	-	108	43.5	105	37.1
TOTAL	108	99.9	42	100.0	248	99.9	283	100.0



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**TABLE 11. GLASS TYPES FROM THE GOTT'S COURT SAMPLE**

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Type	#	Percentage
Mold Blown	258	28.07
Machine Made	227	24.70
Table Glass	72	7.83
Cup/Post Bottom Mold	57	6.20
Machine-Made Jar	49	5.33
Non-Machine-Made	36	3.92
Patent Lip	18	1.96
Milk Bottle	15	1.63
Milk Glass Lid Liner	15	1.63
Pressed Glass	10	1.09
Depression Glass	5	0.54
Davis Lip	4	0.44
Lightening Stopper	3	0.33
Crown Cap	2	0.22
Panel Bottle	2	0.22
Turn Paste Mold	1	0.11
Club Sauce Stopper	1	0.11
Bare Iron Pontil	1	0.11
Unidentified	143	15.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 12. CERAMICS FROM THE GOTT'S COURT SAMPLE**

<b>Ware Type</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Ironstone	241	53.80
Whiteware	64	14.29
Later Porcelain	50	11.16
Yellow ware	37	8.26
Domestic Brown Stoneware	12	2.68
Domestic Gray Stoneware	10	2.24
Pearlware	7	1.56
Late White Stoneware	6	1.34
Creamware	5	1.12
Redware	5	1.12
Early Porcelain	3	0.67
Imported Brown Stoneware	2	0.44
White Salt glazed Stoneware	2	0.44
Brownware	1	0.22
Slipware	1	0.22
Unidentified	2	0.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>100.00</b>

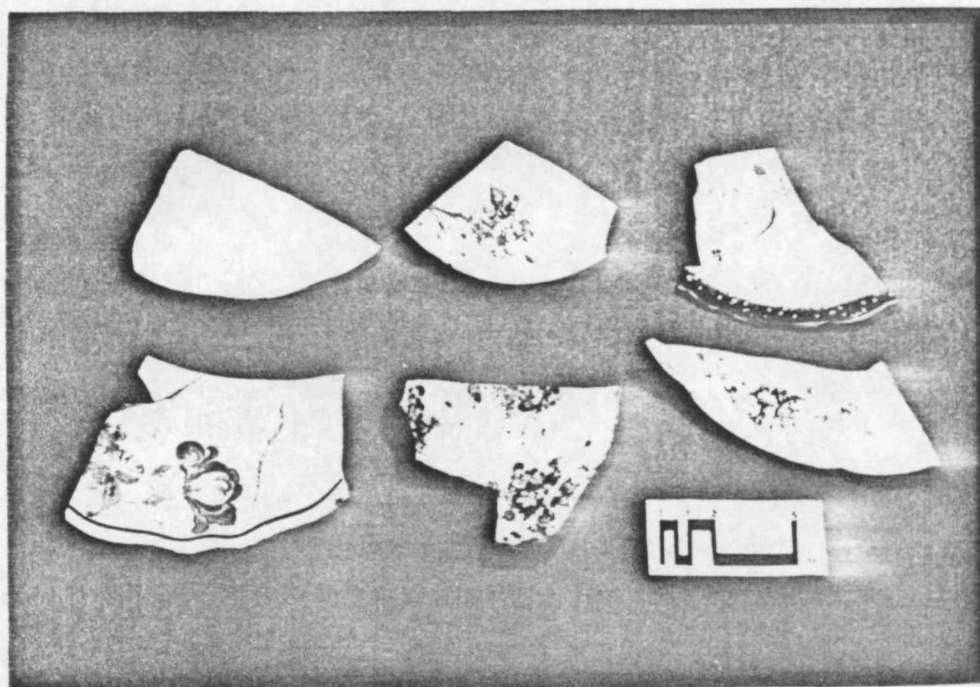


Figure 21. Photograph of plate rims from the Gott's Court sample (Trench 2, Level 2) showing decorative motifs.

TABLE 13. MINIMUM VESSEL COUNT FOR THE GOTT'S COURT SAMPLE

Vessel No.	No. Fragments	Form	Comments
1	14	Hollow ware	Yellow Ware Annular Dipped with Brown, Blue, & White
2	4	Hollow ware	Yellow Ware Rockingham/Bennington
3	5	Hollow ware	Yellow Ware, Rockingham/Bennington
4	2	Hollow ware	Ironstone Black Transfer Print with Lustre
5	1	Hollow ware lid	Ironstone
6	1	Hollow ware lid	Ironstone
7	2	Hollow ware	Ironstone Molded Rim
8	1	Hollow ware	Ironstone Base
9	1	Hollow ware	Ironstone Rim
10	1	Hollow ware	Ironstone Rim
11	20	Hollow ware Cup	Ironstone Base
12	1	Hollow ware	Ironstone Black Transfer Print Overglaze
13	1	Flatware	Ironstone Decal
14	2	Unidentified	Ironstone Base with Mark "H. Burrgeess.."
15	3	Unidentified	Ironstone Base

Vessel No.	No. Fragments	Form	Comments
16	1	Hollow ware	Ironstone Rim Molded
17	1	Hollow ware	Coarse Earthenware Yellow Glaze
18	1	Unidentified	Redware Unglazed "6" marked on bottom
19	1	Hollow ware Ginger beer	Stoneware Domestic Gray marked "KREUZ. . ."
20	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Bristol Slip on Buff
21	2	Hollow ware	Redware Black Glazed Interior and Exterior
22	1	Unidentified	Redware Trailed Slipware
23	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Domestic Brown Salt Glazed
24	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Domestic Brown Salt Glazed
25	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware British Brown
26	1	Unidentified	Stoneware Domestic Gray Westerwald
27	1	Unidentified	Stoneware Albany Slip
28	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Domestic Gray Undecorated Base
29	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Domestic Gray Undecorated
30	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Domestic Gray Undecorated

Vessel No.	No. Fragments	Form	Comments
31	37	Hollow ware	Stoneware Domestic Gray Undecorated Base
32	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Handpainted Underglaze Base
33	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Polychrome Floral Underglaze
34	1	Flatware	Pearlware Green Shell-Edged with Scallops
35	2	Unidentified	Porcelain Elaborately Molded
36	2	Cup	Porcelain Pink
37	1	Hollow ware	Porcelain Molded Red Floral Decoration
38	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware Transfer Print Blue
39	1	Unidentified	Pearlware Transfer Print Underglaze Blue
40	1	Flatware	Whiteware transfer print blue
41	2	Hollow ware	Whiteware Transfer Print Red
42	4	Hollow ware	Creamware Applied Leaf Decoration
43	1	Flatware	Porcelain Molded Leaf Decoration
44	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Buff Bodied Jardiniere
45	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware Molded Exterior Brown Interior
46	1	Flatware	Whiteware Transfer Print Red

Vessel No.	No. Fragments	Form	Comments
47	2	Plate	Ironstone Undecorated Rim
48	1	Flatware	Whiteware Transfer Print Willow Pattern
49	1	Lid	Whiteware Transfer Print Black
50	1	Flatware	Ironstone Transfer Print Blue Base
51	2	Hollow ware	Ironstone Undecorated Molded Raised Circles on Interior
52	1	Saucer	Ironstone Undecorated
53	1	Flatware	Porcelain Chinese Export Red Overglaze Blue Underglaze
54	1	Hollow ware	Ironstone Institutional
55	3	Plate	Porcelain Molded
56	1	Hollow ware	Porcelain Molded
57	1	Plate	Ironstone Undecorated
58	5	Plate	Whiteware Undecorated Rim and Collar
59	1	Unidentified	Whiteware Decal Green and Pink
60	1	Unidentified	Stoneware Buff with Blue Glaze
61	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Black Interior Glaze Buff Body
62	8	Platter	Ironstone Molded Undecorated

Vessel No.	No. Fragments	Form	Comments
63	12	Plate	Ironstone Undecorated Stafford "JHW & Sons, ENo."
64	4	Casserole	Molded Ironstone Undecorated
65	2	Tureen Lid	Ironstone Undecorated
66	2	Plate	Whiteware Pink and Green Decal
67	4	Plate	Ironstone Molded Decal Blue, Yellow, Green, Pink
68	3	Plate	Ironstone Decal Green/Pink Floral Silver Luster Rim
69	1	Saucer	Ironstone Undecorated
70	5	Plate	Ironstone Molded Scallop-edge
71	2	Plate	Ironstone Decal Green & Brown Floral Molded Rim
72	10	Dished Plate	Ironstone Hand Painted Blue Rim Marked "Germany"
73	9	Plate	Ironstone Decal Green/Pink Floral Molded Rim
74	1	Plate	Ironstone Molded Rim
75	9	Plate	Whiteware Molded Rim
76	1	Plate	Unidentified Cream Colored Heavy
77	3	Plate	Canary Yellow Glaze Bat-Molded Decoration Orange, Green, Blue, Black



Vessel No.	No. Fragments	Form	Comments
78	6	Lid	Ironstone Hand Painted Overglazed, Red & Black
79	4	Soup Plate	Whiteware Decal Red & Green Floral
80	2	Saucer	Whiteware Undecorated Molded Rim
81	1	Plate	Whiteware Decal Pink & Green
82	1	Saucer Rim	Whiteware Decal Blue, Red, & Green
83	1	Hollow ware	Ironstone Undecorated
84	1	Plate Rim	Whiteware Molded
85	3	Plate Rim	Whiteware Molded, Gilt Edged, Central Orange & Green Fruit Design
86	3	Dish	Whiteware Flow Blue marked "Holland"
87	1	Jug/Jar Base	Whiteware Undecorated
88	1	Bowl Base	Whiteware Undecorated Cream Colored
89	1	Plate	Ironstone Undecorated Burnt
90	3	Plate	Yellow ware Undecorated
91	2	Plate	Whiteware Undecorated
92	1	Plate	Whiteware Undecorated marked "Homer Laughlin"
93	1	Saucer	Whiteware Undecorated Child's Toy

Vessel No.	No. Fragments	Form	Comments
94	1	Flatware	Pearlware Green Scalloped Shell-Edged Wavy Lines
95	2	Saucer	Porcelain Red Pink & Gray Floral
96	1	Flatware	Whiteware Molded Gilt Decoration
97	1	Hollow ware	Porcelain Chinese Export Gilt & Green Overglazed
98	1	Hollow ware	Porcelain Lustreware Pink
99	1	Teacup	Porcelain Chinese Export Red Overglaze Handle
100	1	Lid	Porcelain Chinese Export Underglaze Blue Handpainted
101	1	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Shell-Edged, Late
102	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Annular Brown & Green Rim
103	1	Hollow ware	Brown Transfer Print Whiteware Molded Rim
104	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware Flow Blue
105	1	Hollow ware	Porcelain Lusterware Orange
106	3	Plate	Porcelain Embossed Fleur-de-lis Scalloped Rim

Vessel No.	No. Fragments	Form	Comments
107	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Late Gray/White Blue Rim
108	2	Hollow ware	Redware Underglaze
109	2	Hollow ware	Stoneware Domestic Gray Cobalt Decoration
110	2	Plate	Late Porcelain Undecorated
111	21	Jug	Stoneware Domestic Brown Bristol Slip on Buff
112	4	Bowl	Porcelain Institutional Unidentified
113	1	Bowl	Ironstone Transfer Print Green Floral Molded
114	1	Flatware	Whiteware Transfer Print Willow Pattern
115	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware Gilt-Edged
116	1	Rim	Whiteware Handpainted Green
117	3	Cup	Porcelain Chinese Export Handpainted Underglaze Blue
118	1	Flatware	Porcelain Molded Underglaze Green
119	1	Hollow ware	Porcelain Molded
120	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Imported British Brown
121	7	Jug	Stoneware Domestic Brown Saltglazed

Vessel No.	No. Fragments	Form	Comments
122	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware Undecorated
123	7	Plate	Whiteware Molded Green Leaf Decoration
124	2	Hollow ware	Whiteware marked "E.G.G..."
125	1	Flatware	Late Porcelain Undecorated
126	1	Flatware	White Salt Glazed Stoneware
127	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware Cream Colored with mark
128	1	Unidentified	Fiestaware Orange
129	1	Flatware	Whiteware Willow Pattern Transfer Print
130	2	Saucer	Whiteware Cream Colored Exterior Yellow Interior

through social networks. This pattern was characterized by the use of inexpensive cuts of meat, primarily pork, supplemented by occasional, smaller, more expensive cuts. Although not well-represented, fish, seafood, and shellfish from a variety of sources readily were available from street vendors. Informant interviews supported this interpretation, emphasizing a strong focus on family and community sources.

Ceramic materials indicated a shift away from formal, high-status wares to more utilitarian, although decorated, wares. The discrepancy between the types of wares present and the documented socio-economic status of the occupants of Gott's Court may have resulted, in part, from a system of procurement that did not include purchase. This included hand-me-downs and gifts from employers. The shift in vessel forms from tea wares to serving wares reflects a shift from formal service to family-style service, and an emphasis on 'dinner' rather than 'tea' for more formal occasions.

The large quantity of materials associated with this sheet midden, especially machine-made bottle glass, reflected the trend to mass production and distribution of foodstuffs and household goods. The occupants of Gott's Court participated in varying degrees in local and national markets, with an emphasis on locally or regionally marketed materials and goods.

Access to and utilization of quantities of disposable goods apparently developed at a faster pace than did the establishment of efficient and cost-effective means of waste disposal. Prior to the twentieth century, as has been noted in excavations of working-class urban privies elsewhere, household waste comprised only a small percentage of the volume of foodstuffs and durable goods acquired by a household. Waste from food production was relatively meager, and only broken and unusable household goods such as ceramics and glass were disposed of, usually in the privies. This relatively small volume of goods was removed easily during the regular clean-out of the privy vault. However, the increased production of more disposable goods necessitated alternative means of waste disposal. The occupation of Gott's Court corresponded to an era of inconsistent and non-universal urban sanitation. The first landfill in Annapolis was opened in 1935, suggesting that regular trash pick-up had been instituted for at least some portions of the city by that time (John Patmore, personal communication 1992). The archeological record at Gott's Court suggests that this African American enclave was not included in the city's regular trash removal plan at that time.

## **Feature 0801: The Calvert Street Well**

### Archival Results

A late eighteenth and early nineteenth century well feature was identified in the west-central portion of the project area, within the original boundary of Charles Carroll's Lot 68 (Figure 6a). Documentary research has revealed no evidence of development on this lot during the eighteenth century. As previously discussed, Charles Carroll of Carrollton sold lots 68 and 69, and most of lot 67, to Archibald Golder in 1795 (Lot 67 File, Transcript of NH7:393). The description of these lots referred to dwelling houses and tenements on the property; these structures apparently were concentrated along the West Street corridor within Lot 67, and did not extend into Lot 68. However, internal development of the rear yard areas of the Lot 67 parcels may well have intruded into Lot 68.

The feature interpreted as a well is located north of the present building at 54-56 West Street. During the eighteenth century, this parcel was associated with Carroll's Lot 67. Due to the triangular configuration of the project area block, the well feature in Lot 68 would have been situated behind the rear yard of that West Street residential complex. As discussed above, Charles

Carroll originally had promised John Golder ownership rights to Lot 67 in 1760; although he did not receive title to the property, Golder sold a portion of the lot west of his residence/store to Robert Gordon. Thomas Wilson later acquired the property from the administrator of Gordon's estate and occupied the premises. After the state determined Wilson insane in a ca. 1789 decision, the court appointed Robert Peter to manage the estate (Papenfuse and McWilliams 1977).

By 1811, John Hicks, a free man of color, was occupying the property at 54-56 West Street. In that year, John Golder and others filed an ejectment suit against Hicks. The following year, the court determined that Hicks was the rightful occupant of the property. An 1812 plat depicting the parcel illustrates Hick's brick dwelling on West Street, with property lines extending north towards the vicinity of the well feature. In 1815, after the death of John Hicks, the court awarded ownership rights to his widow, Henny Hicks, who continued to occupy the premises. After her death in 1820, the property passed to Thomas Harris (Papenfuse and McWilliams 1977).

In 1829, Louis Gassoway purchased this property. During the mid-nineteenth century, he divided the lot. The portion fronting West Street was sold to Daniel Hart in 1860. Hart, who had purchased the adjoining lot from Golder in 1821, constructed a brick storehouse and enclosed the rear yard (Russo 1987:4). If the well feature was associated with the development of the properties along West Street, the enclosure of Hart's rear yard probably ended use of the feature around the mid-nineteenth century.

While John Golder contested ownership of the Hick's parcel, he continued to parcel off the remaining portions of Lot 67 and Lot 68. In 1811, he sold the lot adjoining the Hicks house to Margaret Disney. That parcel contained a garden and a frame house. In 1819, Golder also sold all property fronting Calvert Street between the county jail and the West Street/Calvert Street corner lot to Nicholas Brewer for \$120.00; the low price suggests that this property, which may have included the land containing the well-feature, was undeveloped at the time of purchase (Lot 67 File, Transcript of 28 June 1819 Trustees Report). Although the sale occurred in 1819, Golder did not convey the deed to Brewer until 1824 (Lot 67 File, Transcript of WSG 10:386).

A U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey map of the Annapolis Harbor illustrates the project area in 1846 (Figure 22). The map suggests that Brewer did little to develop the property by this date. The map broadly defines a row of development along West Street within the project area block. The map also depicts scattered houses along Northwest Street. However, the map does not show any houses in the vicinity of the well feature; the line of development on the northern half of Calvert Street appears to represent the jail structure, which had been built on the western half of Lot 69 in 1789.

In 1864, the executor of Brewer's estate sold Gilbert Colburn a 66 x 101 ft parcel on Calvert Street that extended to the vicinity of the feature. The description of the property also identified the existence of James Legg's livery stable and Thomas Basil's brick house on the adjoining lot (Anne Arundel County Land Record NHG 12:646). Colburn began to improve his property soon after acquiring the parcel; Annapolis assessment records indicate that he had constructed a frame house on the Calvert Street lot by 1866 (Russo 1987).

By 1876, Colburn's son Thomas had inherited the property. Thomas Colburn, a wood merchant, lived at his two-story frame Calvert Street house with his wife, eight children, and one grandchild (Russo 1987). The 1891 Sanborn map depicts a row of two-story buildings, including the Colburn residence, towards the center of the block (Figure 4). Except for the shed located between the rear yards of 27 and 29 Calvert Street, the map depicts no formal development near the well feature during this period.

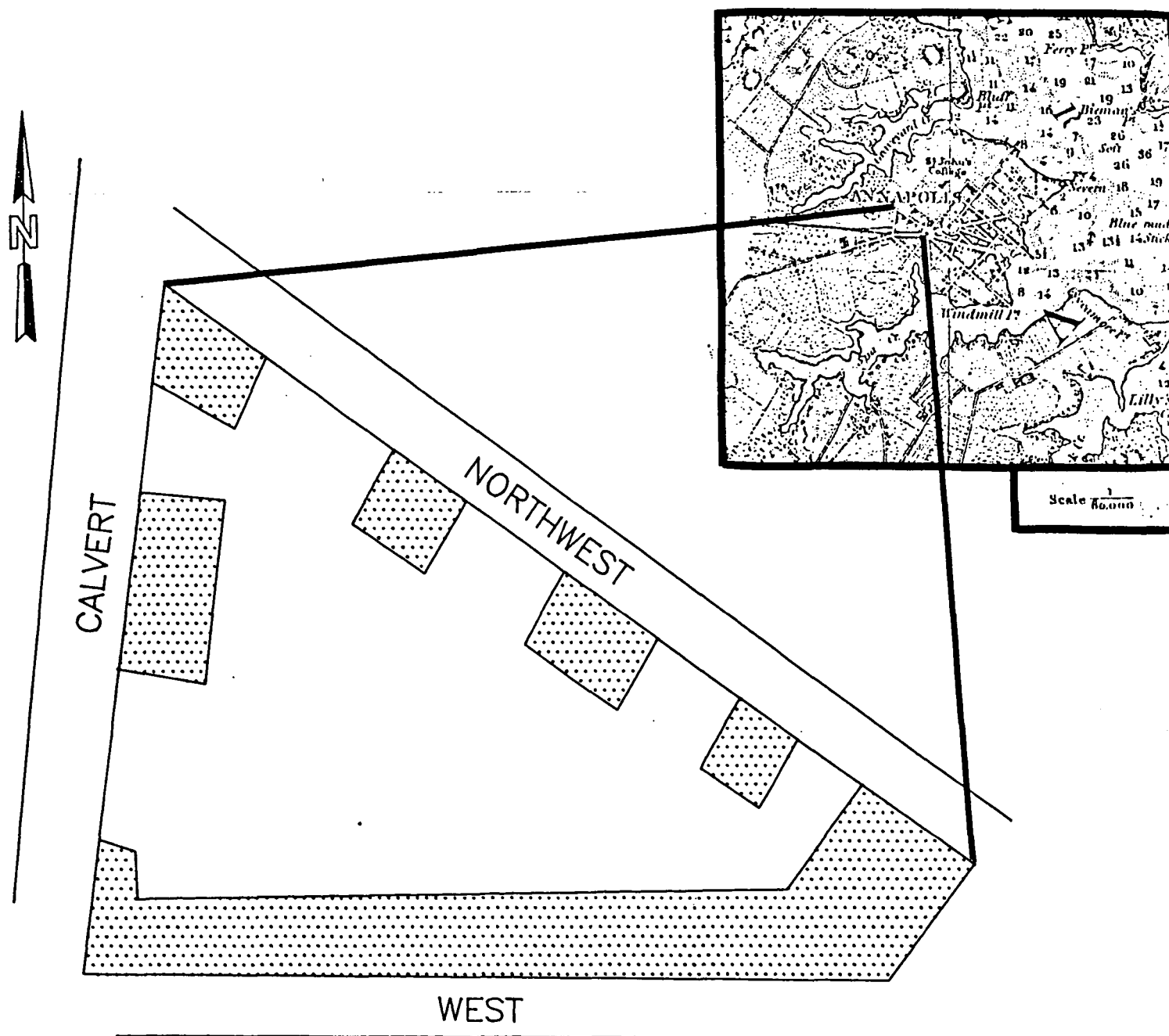


Figure 22. Excerpt from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey's *The Harbor of Annapolis* (1846), with a digitized enlargement of the block bounded by Calvert, West, and Northwest streets.

Between 1907 and 1908, the vicinity of the well may have been affected by the construction of Gott's Court within the interior of the block (Figure 6c). By 1921, backyard sheds associated with the Gott's Court rowhouses lined the rear boundary of the Calvert Street lots (Figure 6d). After the destruction of Gott's Court during the mid-twentieth century and the subsequent paving of the interior of the block, a county parking lot covered the vicinity of the well.

#### Results of Archeological Investigations

The well feature was excavated to a depth of 296 cmbs in Units 4, 5, and 7, placed within Backhoe Trench 08. The trench was placed adjacent to the western edge of the parking lot to test for remnants of rear yard deposits associated with both the Gott's Court era and the earlier nineteenth century activities related to domestic occupation along the eastern side of Calvert Street. The eastern half of the feature was included in the area covered by Trench 08 (Figure 23); Units 4, 5 and 7 were placed to excavate this half of the feature. Upon completion of those units, the trench was widened westward to expose the remaining half of the feature (Figure 24). The fill profile was drawn and photographed; the remaining half of the feature then was excavated as a single excavation unit.

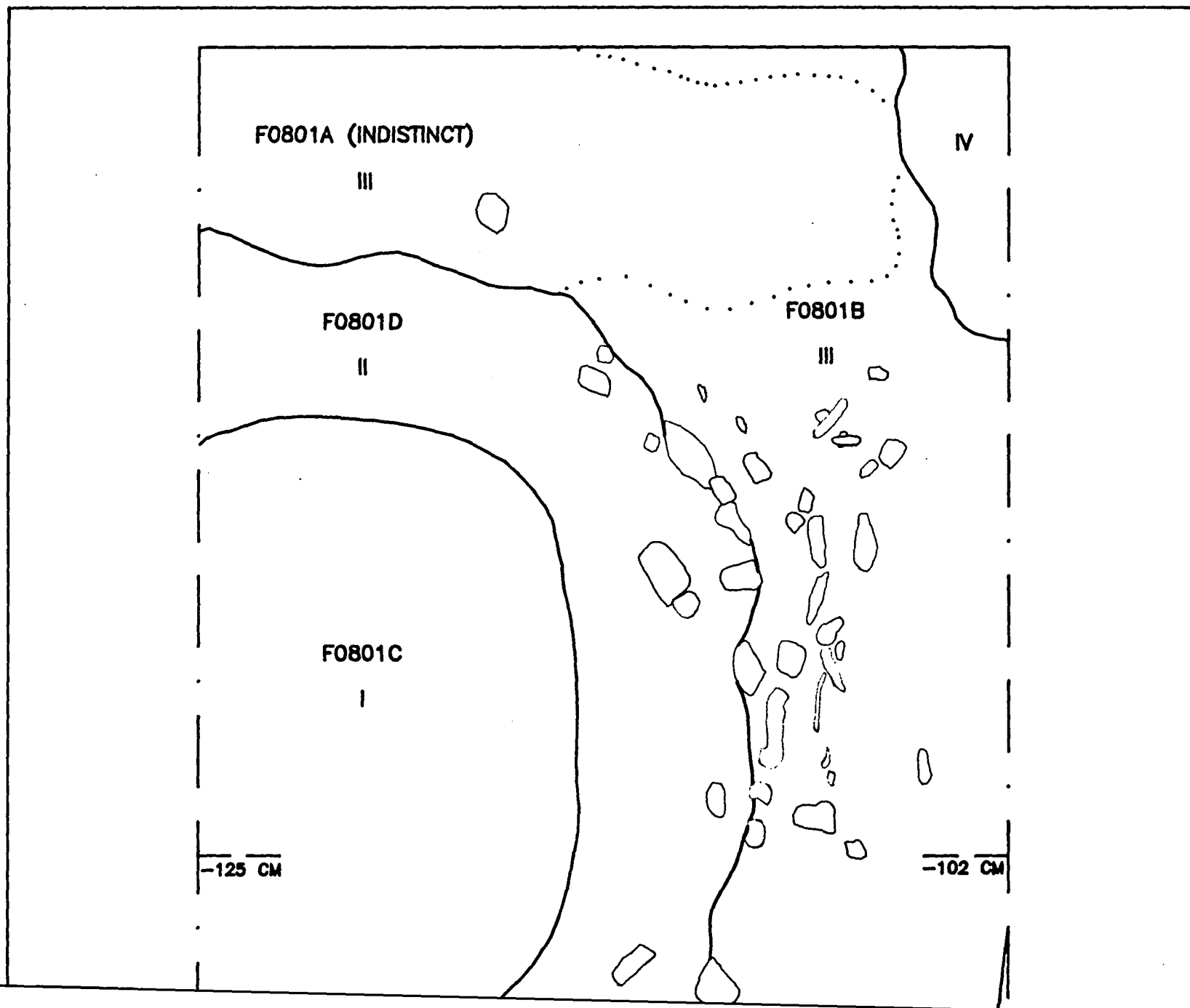
Soils within the feature consisted of a series of fill layers and lenses, representing a minimum of five filling and reuse episodes (Figure 25). The final fill episode included the entire core of the feature, removed prior to the preparation of this illustration. On the eastern half, Unit 4 was placed in the northern portion of the trench, catching only the edge of the feature along the south wall of the unit. Only 12 artifacts were retained from the feature within this unit. These included a cut nail and a pipe stem fragment from the exterior portion of the feature, and 10 additional items from the interior portion of the feature. These additional items included a wrought nail fragment, four bones, three fragments of ceramics (pearlware and white salt glazed stoneware), a fragment of non-machine-made bottle glass, and a pipe bowl.

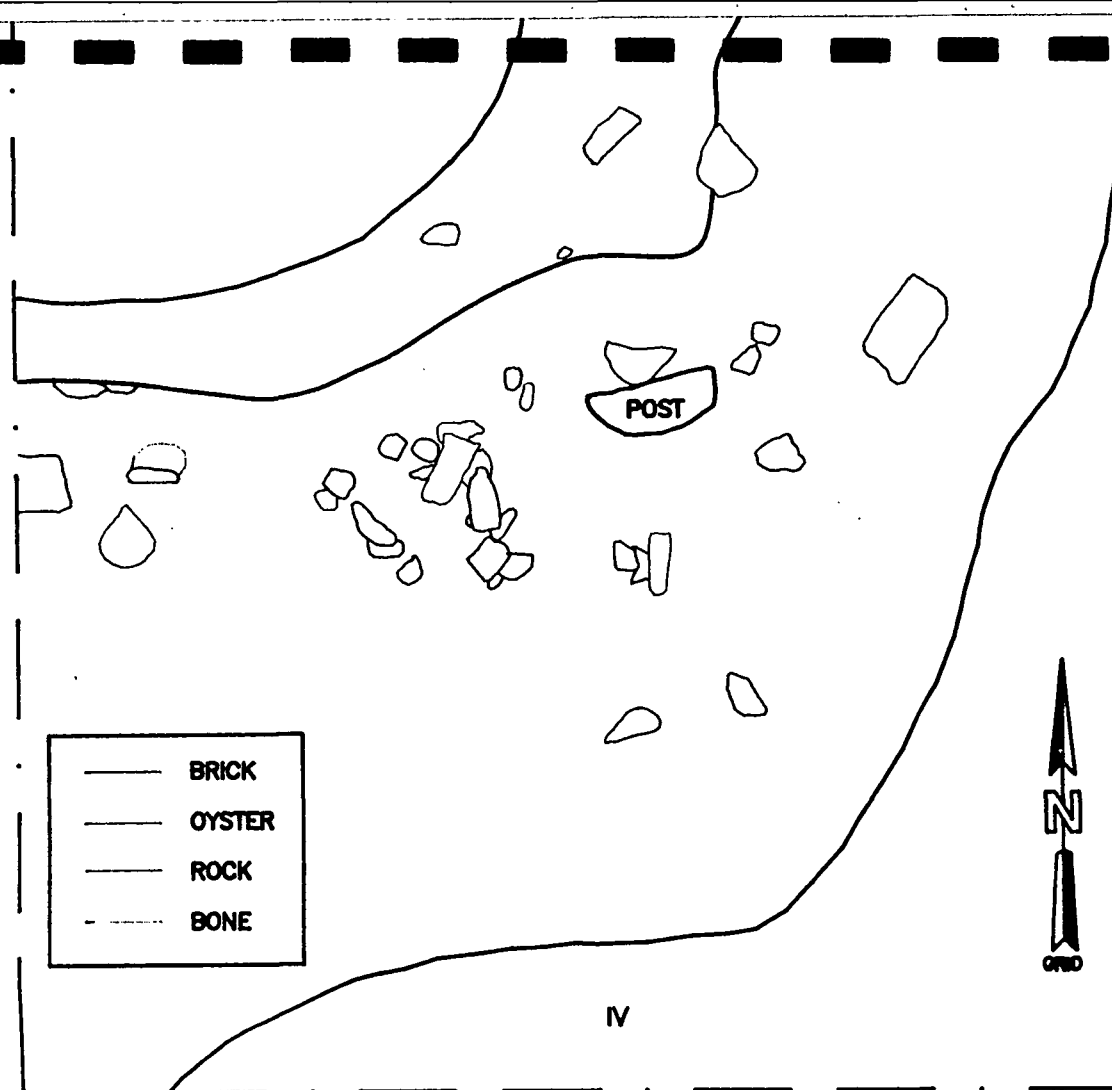
Unit 5 was placed over the northeastern quadrant of the eastern half of Feature 0801; Unit 7 was placed over the southeastern portion of the eastern half of the feature. At this level, the feature consisted of a semi-circular deposit of oyster shell, brick, and coal, surrounding an area of dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay. Unit 5 was excavated in three levels to 128 cmbs; Unit 7 was excavated in five levels to 187 cmbs. At this depth, the feature began to slope inward and the placement of excavation units was altered. Beginning at 127 cmbs, the entire eastern half of the feature was excavated as a unit. This was accomplished in five arbitrary levels extending to 296 cmbs.

Upon completion of this portion of the feature, the excavation of the western half was undertaken. This was accomplished in 10 arbitrary levels, extending to a depth of 274 cmbs. As a result of the removal of the core of the feature at the beginning of excavations, remaining soils on the western half represented only the four earlier filling and reuse episodes (Figure 25). The original construction extended to 274 cmbs; at this level, a wooden and metal barrel had been placed in the hole. The remnant stains from this barrel are shown in Figure 21. Architectural materials recovered from this level included brick fragments, red earthenware roofing tiles, and wrought nails. Kitchen materials included imported gray stoneware, creamware, and redware, along with some mammal bones. A mean ceramic date of 1814.94 was calculated for the entire feature; the location and date range of these materials from earlier deposits indicated their association with the construction and early use of the feature.

Several fill episodes were present on the northern side of the feature (Figure 25). These soil strata contained materials similar in function and age to those in earlier deposits. One substantial fill episode was visible on the south side of the feature, at the same depth as the







- I: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SANDY CLAY [F0801C]  
II: 2.5YR 5/4 LIGHT OLIVE BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SAND [F0801D]  
III: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SAND LOAM WITH INCLUSIONS OF  
7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SANDY CLAY AND  
10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY [F0801B]  
IV: 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN CLAYEY SAND

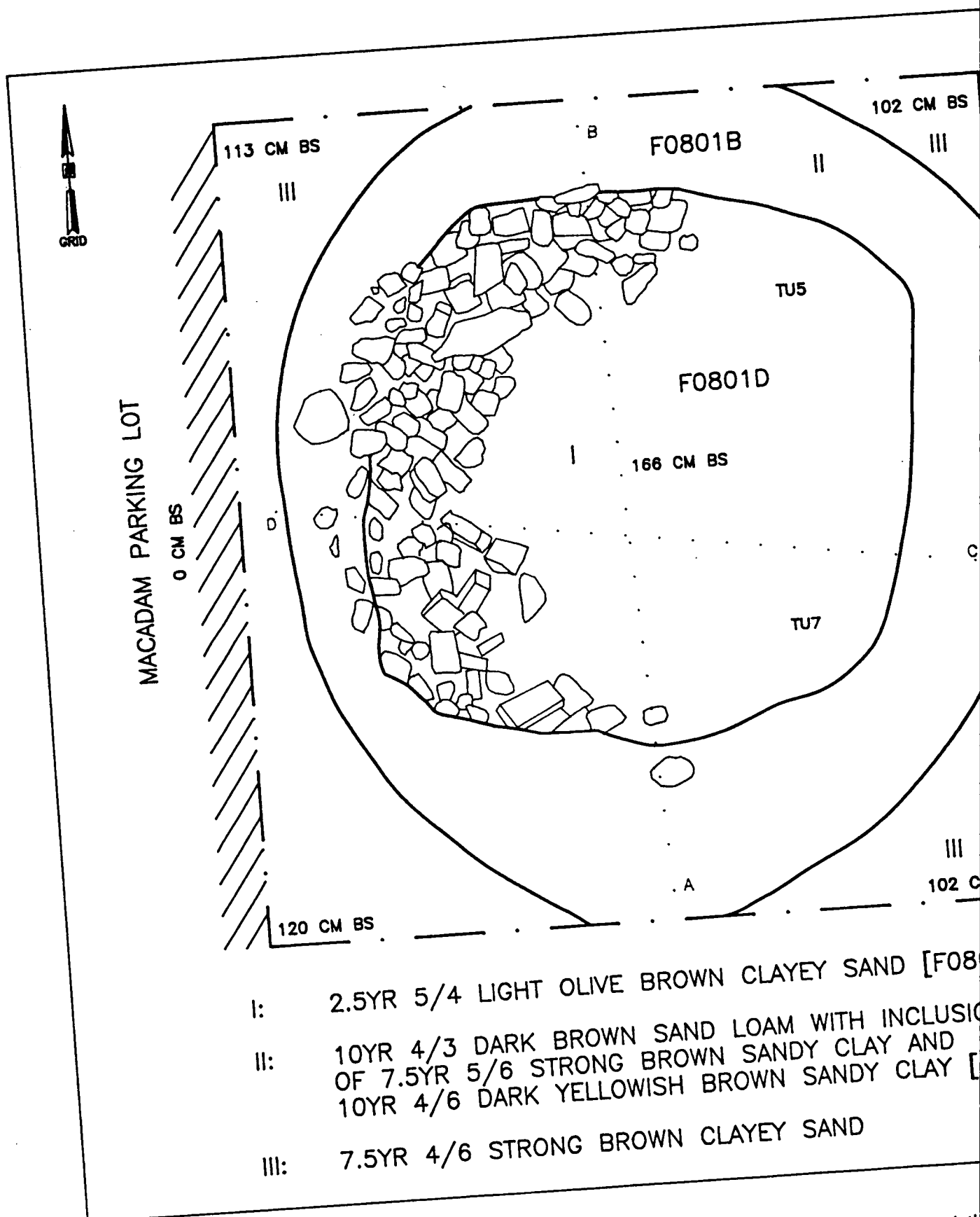


Figure 24. Plan view and profile of Feature 0801 at completion

CM BS

II

C

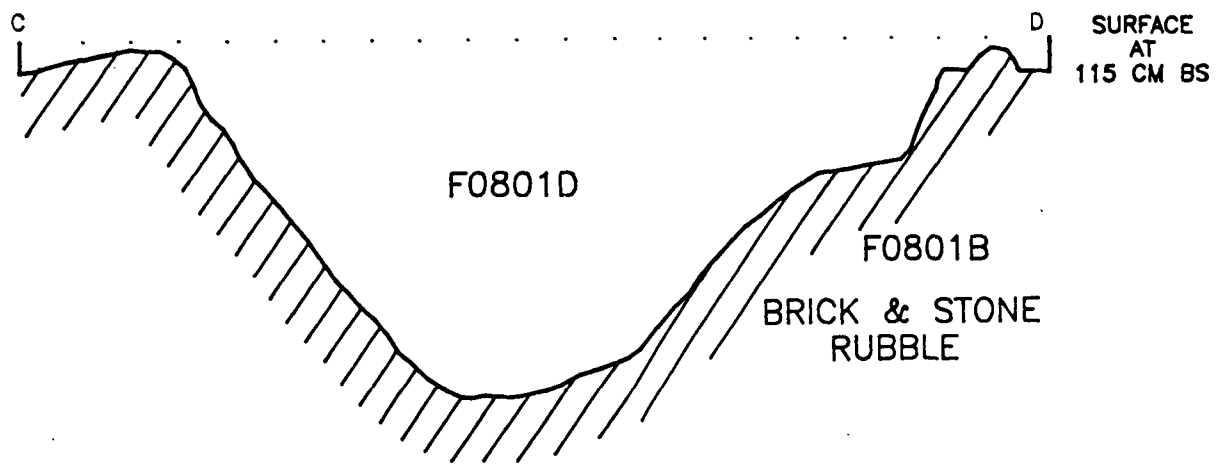
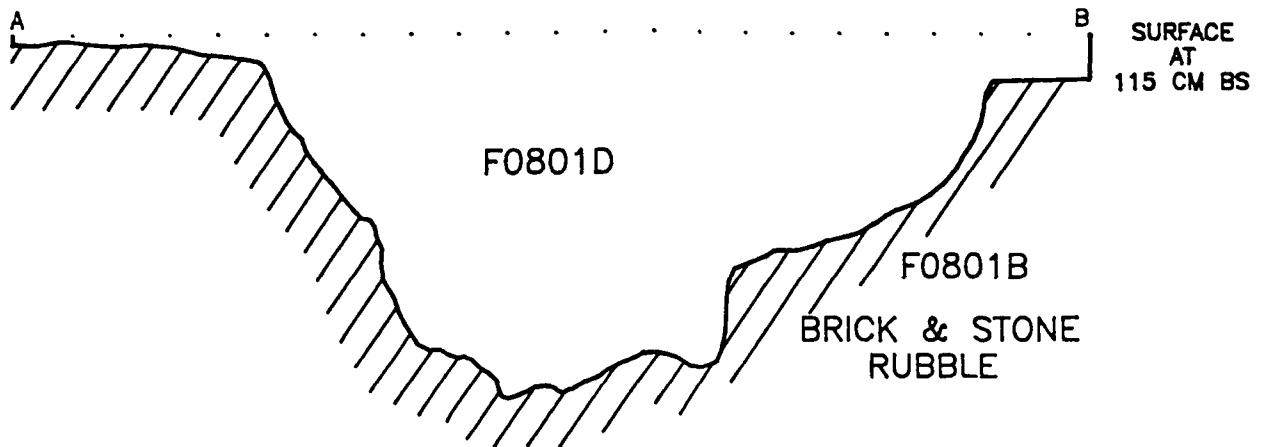
2 CM BS

0801D]

STONS

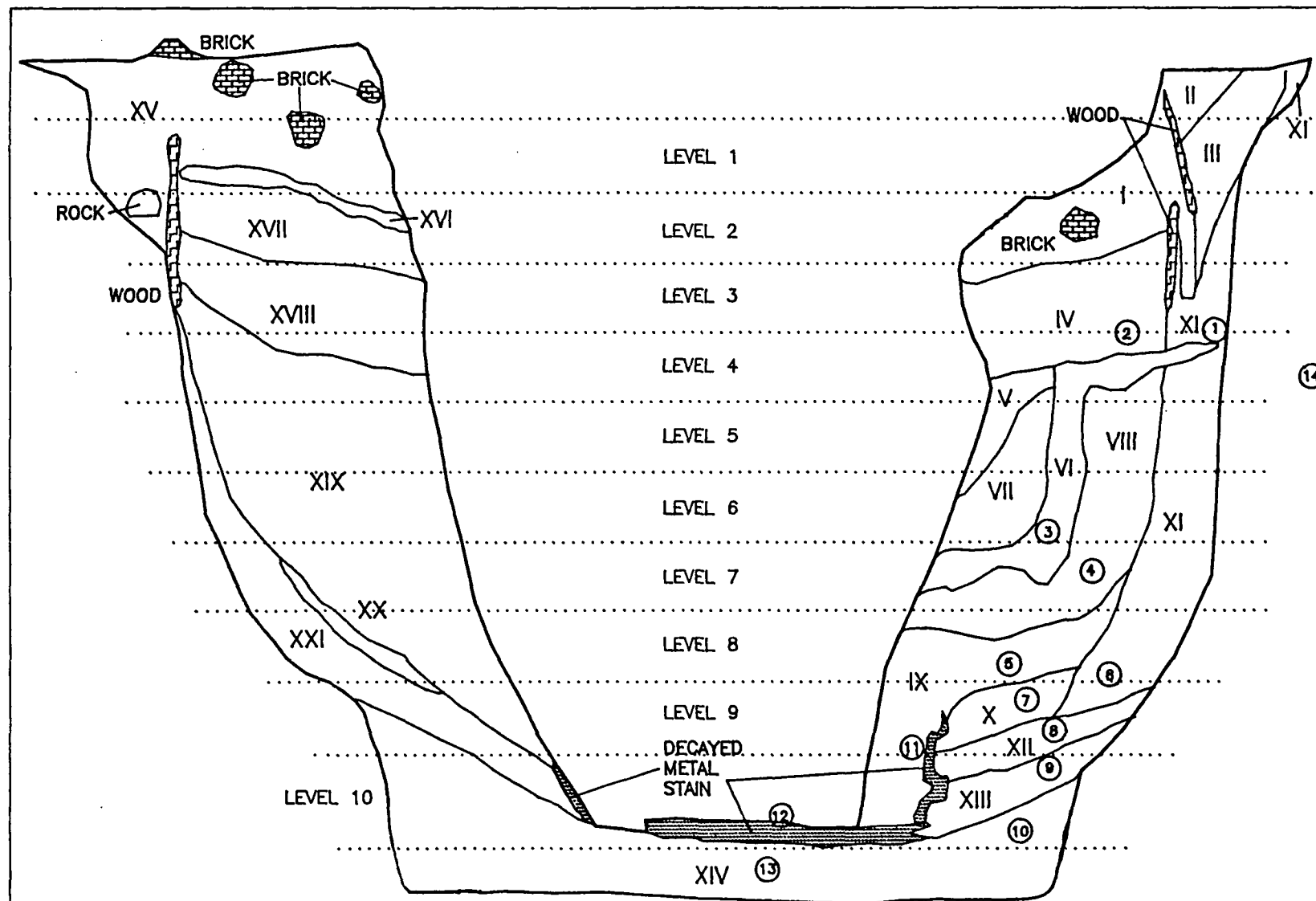
F0801B]

ation of excavation.



— BRICK  
— ROCK





I: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SANDY LOAM

II: 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SANDY CLAY AND 10YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY LOAM

- I: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SANDY LOAM
- II: 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SANDY CLAY AND 10YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY LOAM
- III: 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SANDY CLAY
- IV: 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SANDY CLAY AND 10YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY LOAM
- V: 10YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY LOAM
- VI: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SILTY LOAM
- VII: 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SANDY CLAY
- VIII: 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SANDY CLAY AND 10YR 4/6 YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY
- IX: 2.5Y 4/4 OLIVE BROWN SANDY CLAY
- X: 7.5YR 4/4 DARK BROWN SANDY CLAY
- XI: 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN CLAYEY SAND
- XII: 2.5Y 4/3 OLIVE BROWN SAND
- XIII: 10YR 3/3 DARK BROWN SAND AND 10YR 5/8 YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY
- XIV: 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN; 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN; AND, 10YR 5/8 YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY LOAM
- XV: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SANDY LOAM
- XVI: CHARCOAL
- XVII: 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SANDY LOAM
- XVIII: 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN SANDY LOAM
- XIX: 2.5Y 4/4 OLIVE BROWN SANDY CLAY
- XX: 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SANDY CLAY
- XXI: 7.5 YR 4/4 DARK BROWN SANDY CLAY

⑬ SOIL SAMPLES. SAMPLES 14 - 18 WERE TAKEN AT 20cm N, 40cm N, 60cm N, 80cm N, AND 100cm N, RESPECTIVELY

0 33  
CENTIMETERS

Figure 25. Profile of north wall of Feature 0801 following completion of excavation of the east half.

numerous shallower lenses located on the north side. Above these strata, 45 cm below the top of the feature (ca. 180 cmbs), evidence of a separate use/filling episode was discernable in the form of a distinct soil horizon that continued across the entire feature. Directly above this horizon, wooden supports were present where reinforcement may have been needed on either side of the feature (Figure 21). The levels above this horizon contained a greater quantity of materials, including later items such as whiteware and wire nails.

### Results of Analysis

A total of 1,157 artifacts were collected from this feature. The majority of these materials consisted of kitchen and architectural materials; only 87 items (0.75 per cent) were classified in the remaining functional groups (Table 14).

Architectural materials, contained primarily within the upper levels of the feature, accounted for 362 of these artifacts. The vertical distribution of certain types of architectural materials reflected the temporal framework of deposition. For example, few wire nails were found within the feature, and only in the upper levels; machine-cut nails were distributed throughout the feature. Window glass was recovered only from the upper levels. Red earthenware roofing tiles were present at the base of the feature and were found throughout the feature fill. The predominance of machine-cut nails in the assemblage supports a generalized middle nineteenth century use period for this feature.

Kitchen-related items constituted the majority of the artifact assemblage; many of these kitchen-related artifacts were faunal remains. A total of 1,038 bones and 81 shells were analyzed. The faunal assemblage included mammal, bird, and fish bones. Only 223 of the 773 mammal bones could be identified beyond the class level (Table 15). These included 123 cow, 79 pig, 12 sheep or goat, six sheep, and one each of deer, rodent, and cat. Twenty-three bird bones were identified as either chicken, turkey, small wild duck, goose, or crow. In addition, nine diamondback terrapin and 68 turtle bones or shell fragments were present in the collection, mainly from the upper levels of the feature fill. Eighty-seven bones or bone fragments were too decayed or too fragmentary to be identified and an additional 23 could be identified only as fish bones.

The faunal sub-assemblage also included 79 small bones or bone fragments from flotation samples (Table 16). Sixty of these materials were too fragmentary to be identified. The remainder could be identified only to the class level, and included 17 fish bones, and two unidentifiable mammal bones.

Oyster shell was equally abundant throughout the three cultural features from which oyster shell was analyzed: the eighteenth century cellar and associated kitchen, and the nineteenth century well (Table 17). Intact valves and shell debris were concentrated in activity areas within these features. Somewhat surprisingly, the early twentieth century Gott's Midden yielded very few oyster remains, and these were scattered throughout the cultural area in no apparent pattern. Oyster remains from the eighteenth and nineteenth century contexts were homogeneous in composition, with oyster types (i.e., Bar, Sand, and Channel) and salinity assignments rather evenly mixed throughout the three features. Considering the rich estuarine environment local to Gott's, it is not surprising that the American oyster provided an important and consistent dietary component during the earlier years of site occupation.

A sample of 81 shells and shell fragments was analyzed for origin and seasonality. The majority of whole shells from this feature were bar oysters; channel and sand oysters accounted for a smaller portion of the sub-assemblage. This same pattern was evident in shells retained both from the eighteenth century cellar and from the eighteenth century kitchen midden.

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TABLE 14. FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION FOR FEATURE 0801

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Class	Number	Per Cent
Architectural	362	31.30
Kitchen	708	61.20
Clothing	10	0.86
Personal	1	0.08
Activities	11	0.95
Tobacco	10	0.86
Stable	2	0.17
Firearms	2	0.17
Miscellaneous	51	4.41
Total	1157	100.00



TABLE 15. TAXONOMIC REPRESENTATION FOR FEATURE 0801

Classification	Common name	TNF	%	MNI	%
<i>Bos taurus</i>	cow	123	11.8	4	15.4
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	pig	79	7.6	4	15.4
<i>Ovis or Capra</i>	sheep or goat	12	1.2	2	7.7
<i>Ovis aries</i>	sheep	6	0.6	-	-
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	deer	1	0.1	1	3.8
Rodentia	rodent	1	0.1	1	3.8
<i>Felis domesticus</i>	cat	1	0.1	1	3.8
medium mammal		134	12.9	-	-
med.-large mammal		19	1.8	-	-
large mammal		113	10.9	-	-
unidentified mammal		284	27.4	-	-
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	chicken	15	1.4	3	11.5
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	turkey	4	0.4	2	7.7
Anatidae	small wild duck	2	0.2	1	3.8
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	goose	1	0.1	1	3.8
<i>Corvus sp.</i>	crow	1	0.1	1	3.8
unidentified bird		55	5.3	-	-
<i>cf. Malaclemys terrapin</i>	diamondback terrapin	9	0.9	4	15.4
Testudinata	turtle	68	6.6	-	-
unidentified fish		23	2.2	1	3.8
unidentified bone		87	8.4	-	-
TOTAL		1038	100.1	26	99.7

TABLE 16. IDENTIFICATION OF SMALL BONES FROM SOIL FLOTATIONS

Species	F-1103	F-1305	F-0801
Striped Bass ( <i>Morone saxatilis</i> )	1	-	-
Jack Crevalle ( <i>Caranx hippos</i> )	1	-	-
Unidentified Fish	137	43	17
Unidentified Turtle	1	1	-
Pig ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )	1	-	-
Unidentified Small Mammal	2	-	-
Unidentified Mammal	18	3	2
Quail ( <i>Colinus virginianus</i> )	1	-	-
Unidentified Bird	3	-	-
Unidentified Bone	180	14	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>79</b>

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TABLE 17. SHELL TYPES

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	Channel	Sand	Bar	Total
Midden F1305	2	1	4	7
Well F0801	11	1	55	65
Cellar F1103	2	-	47	49
Kitchen Midden F1311	3	1	28	32

The remainder of the kitchen assemblage consisted of ceramic and glass fragments. The ceramic sub-assemblage was composed primarily of white-bodied wares; pearlware predominated, with lesser quantities of creamware and whiteware (Table 18). Red earthenwares (Figure 26) and domestic brown stonewares were the next most common ceramics in this sub-assemblage.

As mentioned above, a mean ceramic date of 1814.94 was calculated for the feature fill (Table 19). However, there was little vertical differentiation in ceramic types within the feature. For example, white-bodied wares were present in all strata of the feature. The absence of vertical differentiation precluded the calculation of precise temporal data for each of the discrete fill episodes within the well.

The majority of ceramic fragments could not be assigned a vessel form; hollow wares accounted for 61 of the identified vessel forms, while 41 were classified as flatwares (Table 20). The increase in the number of flatwares often is interpreted as reflecting a trend towards individual place settings that accompanied development of mass production for white-bodied wares, and the popularization of tea and tea wares. A mean vessel date of 1828.9 was calculated from this assemblage. This date corresponds relatively closely to the mean ceramic date calculated from the total collection.

The majority of the glass recovered from the well was composed of non-machine-made, table, and mold-blown glass (Table 21). Other glass types included blown glass manufactured with either a glass-tipped or a sand-tipped pontil. Notably, very little machine-made bottle glass was present, in the upper levels; the virtual absence of machine-made bottle glass, usually assigned a *terminus ante quem* of 1898, is consistent with the mean date and filling sequence of the feature. The presence of machine-made glass in the upper levels of the feature suggest that final filling took place after 1898, probably in connection with the construction of Gott's Court.

Twenty-one pipe stem fragments were recovered from Feature 0801. Application of Binford's pipestem dating formula to this sample produced a date of 1746, a deviation of 68 years from the mean ceramic date of 1814.29.

Analysis of the botanical materials obtained from soil flotations yielded little information (Table 22). Only three tree species (hickory, pine, and red oak) were identified, and no identifiable seeds were included in the samples. Similarly, soil chemical analyses of samples surrounding the feature failed to show any significant concentrations of chemicals. The results of these analyses are included in Appendix IV.

### Interpretation

Taken as a whole, the archeological data from well feature 0801 suggest that the sequential primary fill episodes occurred during the first third of the nineteenth century. A secondary fill episode, observed closer to the modern ground surface of the project area, probably was associated with the construction of Gott's Court during the early twentieth century. The well feature may have been associated with the development either of the property at 54-56 West Street, perhaps during the initial Golder development of the parcel, or of tracts developed later along Calvert Street. The initial use-life of this feature occurred between approximately 1750 and 1800. Materials in the soil matrix outside of the feature indicated construction in the third quarter of the eighteenth century, with several filling episodes dating between 1760 and 1860, and with a final filling episode after 1898.

The initial, roughly 50-year span coincides with the Golder occupation of Lots 67 and 68. The feature may have been constructed when Golder began occupying the site and operating a

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TABLE 18. CERAMIC TYPES FROM FEATURE 0801

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Kitchen Ceramics	Total	Per Cent
Pearlware	70	32.26
Creamware	44	20.28
Whiteware	31	14.29
Redware	26	11.98
Domestic Grey Stoneware	13	5.99
Tin-Glazed Earthenware	7	3.23
Chinese Export Porcelain	7	3.23
White Salt Glazed Stoneware	7	3.23
Unidentified	5	2.30
Imported Grey Stoneware	3	1.38
Slipware	2	0.91
Refined Redware	1	0.46
Jackfield	1	0.46
Total	217	100

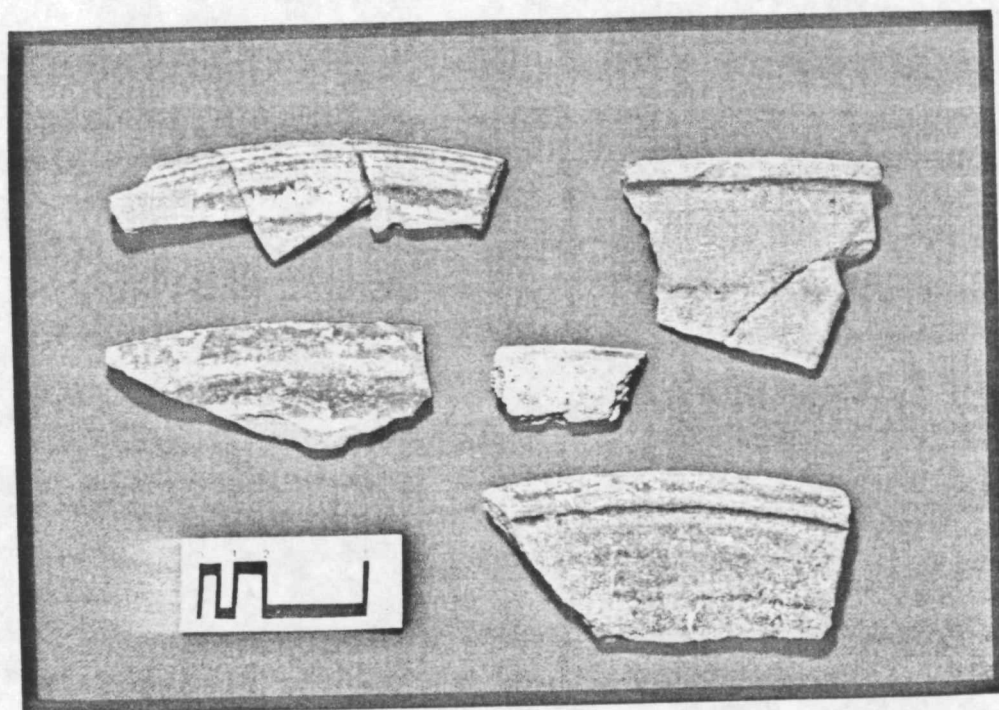


Figure 26. Examples of red earthenware vessel rims from the Gott's Court site.

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TABLE 19. MEAN CERAMIC DATE CALCULATIONS FOR FEATURE 0801\*

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Porcelain, Chinese Exp. (1660-1800)	1730 x 2 =	3,460
Porcelain, Chinese Exp. (1600-1830)	1715 x 1 =	1,715
Porcelain Imari (1700-1780)	1740 x 1 =	1,740
White Saltglazed Stoneware (1720-1805)	1767 x 3 =	5,301
Glazed Stoneware, Scratch Blue (1765-1790)	1787 x 3 =	5,361
White Salt Stoneware, Molded (1740-1775)	1758 x 1 =	1,758
Tin Enamelware, Blue/White (1620-1800)	1710 x 4 =	6,840
Tin Enamelware, Plain White (1640-1800)	1720 x 3 =	5,160
Stoneware, Rosso Antico (1690-1775)	1733 x 1 =	1,733
Stoneware, Jackfield (1745-1790)	1790 x 1 =	1,790
Stoneware, Domestic Gray Salt Glaze (1790-1900)	1845 x 6 =	11,070
Stoneware, Domestic Gray BG (1750-1900)	1825 x 6 =	10,950
Stoneware, Westerwald (1650-1775)	1713 x 1 =	1,713
Creamware, Lighter Yellow (1762-1820)	1791 x 44 =	78,804
Pearlware, Undecorated (1779-1830)	1805 x 38 =	68,590
Pearlware, Hand Painted Blue (1779-1820)	1800 x 3 =	5,400
Pearlware, Hand Painted Polychrome (1795-1815)	1805 x 1 =	1,805
Pearlware, Transfer Print Blue (1792-1840)	1816 x 10 =	18,160
Pearlware, Shell Edge Blue (1780-1830)	1805 x 13 =	23,465
Pearlware, Shell Edge Green (1780-1830)	1805 x 4 =	7,220
Pearlware, Transitional (1810-1840)	1825 x 1 =	1,825
Whiteware, Undecorated (1820-Present)	1906 x 15 =	28,590
Whiteware, Transfer Print Blue/Brown (1820-P)	1906 x 10 =	19,060
Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Purple (1828-P)	1910 x 6 =	11,460
Whiteware, Hand Painted Polychrome (1820-P)	1906 x 1 =	1,906

179 324,876

$\frac{324876}{179} = 1814.94$  Mean Ceramic Date

\* Dates based on South 1977

TABLE 20. MINIMUM VESSEL COUNTS FOR FEATURE 0801

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
1	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware Red Transfer Print Interior
2	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware Red Transfer Print Interior/Exterior
3	4	Teacup	Whiteware Purple Transfer Print Exterior
4	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware Purple Transfer Print Exterior
5	1	Flatware	Whiteware Purple Transfer Print Molded Interior
6	2	Teacup	Whiteware Brown Transfer Print Interior
7	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware Brown Transfer Print Interior/Exterior
8	1	Flatware	Whiteware Brown Transfer Print Interior
9	5	Teacup	Pearlware Blue Transfer Print Interior/Exterior
10	3	Flatware	Pearlware Wild Rose Blue Interior
11	1	Teacup Handle	Pearlware Blue Transfer Print
12	1	Flatware	Pearlware Wild Rose Blue Interior



Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
13	3	Teacup	Whiteware Scalloped Edge Blue Interior/Exterior
14	2	Hollow ware	Pearlware Blue Transfer Print Interior
15	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Blue Transfer Print Interior/Exterior
16	1	Flatware	Whiteware Blue Transfer Print Interior/Exterior
17	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware Blue Transfer Print Exterior
18	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware Blue Transfer Print Exterior
19	2	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Transfer Print Interior
20	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware Black Transfer Print Exterior
21	2	Flatware	Pearlware Willow Blue Interior
22	1	Flatware	Pearlware Willow Blue Interior
23	2	Flatware	Pearlware Willow Blue Interior
24	1	Mug Base	Pearlware Blue Transfer Print Exterior
25	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Blue "Scenic" Transfer Print Exterior
26	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Blue "Scenic" Transfer Print Exterior

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
27	2	Hollow ware	Pearlware Blue Transfer Print Exterior
28	2	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Transfer Print Interior
29	1	Flatware	Whiteware Blue Transfer Print Beaded-edge Scalloped Molded
30	2	Flatware	Whiteware Blue Transfer Print Interior
31	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Blue Banded with Beading Exterior
32	6	Flatware	Pearlware Green Shell-Edged Scalloped, Straight Line
33	7	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Shell-Edged Scalloped, Straight Lines
34	9	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Shell-Edged Scalloped, Straight Lines (marked)
35	1	Flatware	Pearlware Green Shell-Edged Scalloped, Straight Lines
36	1	Flatware	Pearlware Green Shell-Edged Scalloped, Uneven Lines
37	2	Flatware	Pearlware Green Shell-Edged Scalloped, Uneven Lines
38	5	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Shell-Edged Molded, Beaded Baroque Broad Scallops
39	1	Tureen Lid	Pearlware Blue Shell-Edged Burnt

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
40	1	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Shell-Edged Scalloped, Non-incised
41	1	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Shell-Edged Burnt Scalloped, Uneven Lines
42	1	Flatware	Pearlware Green Shell-Edged Brunt Scalloped, Wavy Lines
43	1	Flatware	Pearlware Green Shell-Edged Scalloped, Molded, Even Lines
44	2	Flatware	Pearlware Green Shell-Edged Scalloped Incised Uneven Lines
45	1	Flatware	Pearlware Green Shell-Edged Scalloped Non-Incised
46	1	Flatware	Pearlware Green Shell-Edged Scalloped, Lightly Incised Straight Line
47	1	Flatware	Pearlware Green Shell-Edged Scalloped, Molded
48	2	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Shell-Edged Scalloped
49	1	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Shell-Edged Scalloped Baroque
50	1	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Shell-Edged Scalloped, Incised Wavy Lines
51	1	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Shell-Edged Scalloped, Incised Wavy Lines
52	1	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Shell-Edged Scalloped, Non-Incised

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
53	3	Unidentified	Coarse Redware Light Lead Glazed Interior
54	1	Jar	Coarse Redware Dark Lead Glaze with Lip
55	8	Jar	Coarse Redware Dark Lead Glaze Interior/Partial Exterior
56	1	Unidentified	Buckley/Wave Dark Lead Glaze
57	2	Hollow ware	Redware Dark Lead Glaze Interior
58	2	Bowl or Pan	Redware Dark Lead Glaze Interior
59	1	Milk pan	Light Redware Lip Heavy Dark Glaze Interior
60	1	Bowl	Redware Lip Black Glaze Interior
61	2	Jug/Jar	Light Redware Lead Glaze Interior/Exterior
62	3	Bowl	Redware Rim with Incised Lines Interior
63	1	Baker? Pan?	Redware Rim Lead Glaze Interior
64	1	Taureen	Redware Base Heavy Lead Glaze Interior/Exterior
65	1	Jug/Jar	Redware Unglazed
66	1	Hollow ware	Redware Unglazed

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
67	1	Hollow ware	Redware Dark Glaze Interior/Exterior
68	1	Hollow ware	Redware Lead Glaze Interior
69	1	Jug/Jar	Gravel-Tempered, Buckley-Type Redware Corrugated Interior Lead Glaze Interior/ Partial Exterior
70	1	Unidentified	Buckely-Type Body Redware Light Lead Glaze Interior/Exterior
71	1	Hollow ware	Redware Light Green Lead Glaze Interior Rough Exterior Corrugated Interior
72	1	Unidentified	Lead Glaze Redware Mottled Interior
73	1	Unidentified	Dark Lead Glazed Redware Lustered Exterior Yellowish Lead-Glazed Interior
74	1	Pie Pan	Buff Bodied White Slip-Decorated Interior with Pie Crimped Edging
75	1	Jug/Jar	Redware Dark Lead Glaze Interior
76	1	Hollow ware	Redware Interior Lead Glaze Lip
77	1	Hollow ware	Redware Light Lead Glaze Interior
78	1	Unidentified	Buff-Bodied Lead Glaze Yellowish Interior
79	1	Hollow ware	Buff-Bodied Exterior Brown Lead Glaze Interior Dark Brown Lead Glaze

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
80	1	Hollow ware	Redware Black Glaze Exterior/Interior Burnt
81	1	Unidentified	Redware Brown Lead Glaze Interior
82	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Nottingham/Fulham Type Salt-Glazed Exterior
83	1	Jug/Jar	Stoneware American Gray Double Incised Lines Around Base
84	2	Pitcher (?)	Stoneware Brown or Gray Exterior with Applied Handle
85	2	Pitcher	Stoneware American Gray Lip & Handle Cobalt Decoration
86	2	Hollow ware	Stoneware American Gray Salt Glaze Base
87	4	Pitcher	Stoneware American Gray Salt Glaze Base & Handle
88	3	Flat Lid	Stoneware American Gray Cobalt Decorated Salt Glazed Overfired
89	2	Hollow ware	Stoneware American Gray/Brown Salt Glazed
90	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware American Gray/Brown Salt Glazed
91	2	Unidentified	Stoneware American Gray Salt Glazed

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
92	2	Hollow ware	Stoneware American Gray Salt Glazed with Cobalt Decoration
93	2	Hollow ware	Stoneware American Gray Salt Glazed with Cobalt Decoration
94	2	Hollow ware	Stoneware American Gray Salt Glazed with Cobalt Decoration
95	3	Hollow ware	Stoneware American Gray Salt Glazed Undecorated
96	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Rhenish Westerwald Salt Glazed
97	1	Unidentified	Stoneware American Dark Gray Salt Glazed Base
98	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware American Brown Interior
99	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Jackfield Type Burnt?
100	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Jackfield Type Wheel Thrown
101	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Yellow Brown Salt Glazed
102	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Gray/Brown Salt Glazed Possible Cobalt Decoration
103	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Brown Oil Glazed Exterior

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
104	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Light Gray Salt Glazed Fairly Refined with Cobalt
105	2	Bowl	Stoneware American Gray Salt Glazed with Cobalt Decoration and Incised Lines Below Rim
106	18	Chamber Pot	Creamware Light
107	1	Large Bowl	Creamware Light
108	1	Flatware	Creamware Light
109	3	Flatware	Creamware Light
110	2	Unidentified Footring	Creamware Light
111	4	Flatware	Creamware Burnt
112	2	Hollow ware	Creamware Light
113	2	Flatware	Creamware Light
114	2	Unidentified	Creamware Light
115	13	Chamber Pot	Creamware Light
116	2	Flatware	Creamware Light
117	1	Hollow ware	Creamware Dark
118	1	Pitcher Handle	Creamware Light
119	1	flatware	Creamware Light
120	1	Tea Strainer	Whiteware
121	2	Flatware	Whiteware



Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
122	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware
123	1	Hollow ware	Whiteware
124	2	Pitcher	Whiteware Base & Handle
125	2	Flatware	Whiteware
126	2	Vase or Pitcher	Whiteware
127	2	Teacup	Whiteware/Ironstone
128	1	Flatware	Whiteware
129	2	Hollow ware	Whiteware/Ironstone
130	4	Flatware	Pearlware
131	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware
132	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware
133	2	Bowl	Creamware
134	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware
135	3	Hollow ware	Pearlware
136	2	Flatware	Pearlware
137	1	Plate	Whiteware Green-banded (Late)
138	1	Pitcher	Pearlware Blue Painted Molded
139	1	Hollow ware	Delftware Plain
140	2	Hollow ware	Pearlware Blue Painted
141	2	Hollow ware	Delftware Blue Painted
142	2	Hollow ware	Pearlware Annular Gray with Brown Decoration
143	1	Hollow ware	Creamware Brown/banded Underglazed
144	1	Pitcher	Pearlware Blue Painted and Molded (Identical to #139)

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
145	2	Unidentified	Creamware Brown Underglaze
146	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Overglazed gilt
147	2	Hollow ware	Pearlware Polychrome Handpainted
148	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Annular (banded)
149	2	Teacup	Porcelain Undecorated
150	1	Hollow ware	Porcelainous Undecorated Rim
151	1	Hollow ware	Porcelainous Overglaze Painted Floral Blue and Green
152	1	Plate	Porcelain Undecorated Burnt
153	1	Hollow ware	Porcelain Undecorated Burnt
154	2	Hollow ware	Stoneware Debased Scratch Blue
155	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Debased Scratch Blue (floral)
156	4	Hollow ware	Porcelain Chinese Export Blue Langst
157	2	Flatware	Porcelain Chinese Export "Imari" Handpainted Blue Underglaze, Red Underglaze
158	1	Flatware	Porcelain Chinese Export Handpainted Blue Underglaze
159	3	Flatware	Stoneware White Salt Glazed Undecorated

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
160	1	Flatware	Stoneware White Salt Glazed "Dot Diaper & Basket" Pattern
161	1	Flatware	Stoneware White Walt Glazed "Dot, Diaper & Basket" Pattern
162	2	Teacup? Hollow ware	Stoneware White Salt Glazed Barley Pattern

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TABLE 21. GLASS TYPES FROM FEATURE 0801

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Kitchen Glass	Total	Per Cent
Non-Machine-Made	36	41.86
Table Glass	17	19.77
Blown	11	12.79
Unidentified	8	9.30
Glass Tipped Pontil	7	8.14
Machine-Made	6	6.98
Sand Tipped Pontil	1	1.16
Total	86	100

TABLE 22. PLANT REMAINS FROM FLOTATION FOR SELECTED FEATURES

Type	EU-6	F-0801	F-1103	F-1306	F-1305	F-1311	Total
<b>Wood</b>							
Maple ( <i>Acer sp.</i> )				2			2
Hickory ( <i>Carya sp.</i> )		1				8	9
American Chestnut ( <i>Castanea dentata</i> )						1	1
Pine ( <i>Pinus sp.</i> )		10	23			2	35
Red Oak ( <i>Quercus sp.</i> )		2	19	2	4	4	31
Coniferous		1					1
Ring Porous		9	4	6			19
Diffuse Porous			1				1
Unidentifiable	5	10	6	5	5	5	36
Number Identified	5	33	53	15	9	20	135
Total Fragments	5	33	89	15	9	192	343
<b>Seeds</b>							
Pigweed ( <i>Amaranthaceae</i> )	1			13			14
Spurge ( <i>Euphorbia sp.</i> )			5				5
Goosefoot ( <i>Chenopodium sp.</i> )			5				5
Purselane ( <i>Portulaca sp.</i> )	1				6		7
Solanaceae			3				3
Unknown		3		1			4

Type	EU-6	F-0801	F-1103	F-1306	F-1305	F-1311	Total
Unidentifiable	3						3
Total Seeds	5	3	8	14	6		36
<b>Other Plant Remains</b>							
Maize (Zea Mays) cupule	3						5
glume	2						2
Amorphous Charcoal			38	3	1		42
Total Flot. Volume (L)	1	10	4	1	1	1	18
Total Charcoal Weight (G)	0.08	0.19	0.91	0.07	0.11	0.83	2.19

variety of businesses on the lots. It is not clear whether the feature actually drew water, which may account for its relatively short life. By the time John Hicks was occupying the house fronting on West Street, this feature gradually was being filled; by 1860, access to this portion of the block from the West Street buildings would have been blocked completely by subdivision of the lot. The entire feature was filled by 1907; the rear yards of Gott's Court extended into this area.

## **Eighteenth Century Midden and Cellar**

### Archival Results

The south-central portion of the project area, site of the midden (Feature 1305/1311) and cellar (Feature 1103), lies within Lot 67 of Stoddert's original survey. During the eighteenth century, the middle portion of the block bounded by West, Northwest, and Calvert streets remained essentially free from primary residential development. As property lines and yard areas were not defined clearly during this period, and since the owner of the land, Charles Carroll, did not occupy the premises, the open area may have been utilized by all neighboring households as a backyard lot and trash depository. However, archival evidence suggests that the midden and cellar features were associated with the eighteenth century development of John Golder's residential and commercial establishment situated at present-day 42-50 West Street.

Lot 67 remained in the possession of the Carroll family until Archibald Golder received title to the property in 1795 (Lot 67 File, Transcript of NH7:393). However, the Golder family was known to have occupied the parcel before this transaction. In 1760, Carroll promised the lot to Archibald's father, John Golder, although that conveyance was never made (Lot 67 File, Transcript of IB & JB 1:538). Other documentary evidence indicates that Golder occupied the property prior to 1760. An advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette* dated 1756 announced the move of ropemaker Andrew Thompson to John Golder's establishment situated "near the Town Gate in Annapolis," which was located near the project area at Calvert and West streets. A 1761 deed to an adjoining parcel on Lot 70 described the transferred parcel as "beginning of Lot 67 now in tenure and occupation of John Golder" (Lot 67 File, Transcript of BB2 2:470).

A 1761 *Maryland Gazette* notice advertised that Golder and Thompson operated a ropewalk near the city gate, although no evidence of this facility was identified within the project area. This same advertisement mentioned that rum, sugar, cheese, and other goods were available at Golder's store (Green 1989:192,261). Previous research on the city of Annapolis (Papenfuse et al. 1976) identified Golder's store and residence at the location of present-day 42-50 West Street; Golder maintained the establishment, known as the Sign of the Waggon and Horse, until his death from mushroom poisoning in 1765 (Papenfuse et al. 1976:333).

Other eighteenth century advertisements in the *Maryland Gazette* suggest that additional craftsmen may have occupied the parcel along with Golder. West Street served as the primary overland route into the city of Annapolis; during this period, the street emerged as a commercial corridor where craftsmen and other service-oriented professionals established their businesses. A 1756 notice in the *Gazette* identified the location of George Ottewell's tailor's shop "in an apartment adjoining John Golder's, where Alexander Simpson lately carried on the Barber's business" (Green 1989:185). This shop may have occupied an addition to Golder's establishment.

After Golder's death in 1765, his widow married Robert Johnson. The family continued to inhabit the premises, as evidenced by a 1767 deed identifying the boundaries of a neighboring parcel as "beginning of Lot 67, now in tenure and occupation of Robert Johnson" (Lot 67 File, Transcript of BB 2:668). At some point during this period, Archibald Golder assumed control of his father's store (Papenfuse et al. 1976:33).

In 1795, Carroll sold all of Lots 67, 68, and 69 to Archibald Golder, except for a small portion previously conveyed to John Gordon. The deed included title to the "dwelling houses and tenements on said lots now in occupancy and tenure" of Archibald Golder (Lot 67 File, Transcript of NH7:393). After receiving title to the property, Golder apparently improved the premises; a 1796 notice in the *Maryland Gazette* announced the opening of a dry and wet goods store "in the house of his nativity." The advertisement also noted Golder's entry into the conveyance business. At the same time, Golder advertised for sale a two-story brick house and three small frame dwelling houses; these may have referred to other buildings situated on Lots 67, 68, and 69 (*Maryland Gazette* 31 March 1796).

According to the Federal Tax List of 1798, six structures stood on Archibald Golder's property: a two-story frame dwelling house (35 x 20) with two frame additions and a 12 x 8 passage; a frame kitchen (16 x 14); an "old out house;" a frame stable (32 x 28), a frame milk house (8 x 12), and a small frame warehouse (14 x 14) (Lot 67 File, Transcript of Tax List). All structures were described as being in poor repair, suggesting that they had stood on the property for a number of years. The entire complex probably was associated with Golder's store, which also may have served as a boarding house or tavern.

Golder advertised his dwelling and the surrounding one and one-half acres of land for rent in June 1799. By November of that year, Gottlieb Grammar had opened a "house of entertainment" called the Sign of Pennsylvania Farmer on the premises. Archibald Golder died intestate in 1808, leaving the West Street property to be divided among his five children. John Golder, who served as trustee of his father's estate, advertised the property and improvements for sale; the *Maryland Gazette* sale notice indicated that the tavern was occupied by William Glover at that time (Papenfuse and McWilliams 1971:Section VI, 2). Glover purchased the tavern and the surrounding property in 1809 (Lot 67 File, Transcript Chancery Court Record 73:683).

In 1810, Glover died in considerable debt. James Hunter, Glover's son-in-law, was appointed as administrator of Glover's estate and was responsible for paying all creditors. Apparently, Hunter himself assumed control of the parcel and continued to operate the tavern. An 1812 plat depicts a structure on Lot 67 facing West Street as the "Tavern now occupied by James Hunter." The 1819 tax assessments listed Hunter as the presumed owner of one improved lot and one lot with a dwelling (Maryland Historical Trust 1969). During Hunter's occupancy, a large stable capable of accommodating 30 horses was constructed in the rear yard of the tavern. Hunter died in 1835; in 1837, his wife Mary advertised the place for rent, highlighting the large stable, yard, and a garden of approximately one acre (*Maryland Gazette*, 17 August 1837).

An 1839 advertisement of the property identified the Hunter establishment as the Western Hotel. Two years later, Benjamin Pindle purchased the property from Mary Hunter. Pindle, a tax collector, became indebted to the state after his term of office. The state assumed control of the property and sold it at public sale. Ann Lambden acquired the property by order of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1850. After her death, the property passed to her heir, John Mattison (Maryland Historical Trust 1969).

Mattison, a native of Baltimore, gave the property to his son, Samuel, in 1874. Hopkins' 1878 atlas depicts the West Street structures, as well as the interior of the block, as the property of Saml. T. Madison [sic] (Figure 6). In 1880, Samuel Mattison sold the property to John L. Benjamin. Archival research has identified no evidence to suggest that Mattison developed the property further during his ownership. Benjamin died in 1899, having acquired an extensive array of real estate holdings, including the buildings that formerly served as the tavern/hotel complex.

Bernard Nolte purchased this property at an equity sale in 1900; ten years later, Frank Stromeyer acquired the lot and its associated structures. A photograph of the rear of the former tavern buildings illustrates the yard area and frame support structures around the turn of the century (Figure 27). The





Figure 27. View of the rear of West Street Old Tavern, showing the yard area of the former Hunter's Tavern property during the early twentieth century. Photo courtesy of the Maryland State Archives/Forbes Collection (MSA SC 182-774).

Image depicts the dense development within the formal fenced yard area, while the interior of the larger block remained essentially open. This open area may have served as a general storage area for the neighboring lots prior to the development of Gott's Court ca. 1907. In 1912, a portion of the original tavern building was sold to Abraham Greengold, who operated a tailor shop and men's clothing store on the premises through the 1960s (Maryland Historical Trust 1969). Today, the buildings at 42-50 West Street still stand, and are utilized for commercial purposes.

#### Results of Archeological Investigations

Feature 1103, excavated in Units 2, 6, and 23 (Figure 28), was an approximately 185 x 145 cm cellar that extended from 77 to 137 cmbs. This feature had been re-excavated at least twice historically; the second pit was slightly north of the original cellar. The 'floor' of this feature consisted of hard packed strong brown silty sand; several lenses of windblown soils overlay the bottom. The remainder of the feature was filled in several episodes represented by deposits of clayey sand and sandy loam (Figure 29). Several post holes also were associated with the cellar.

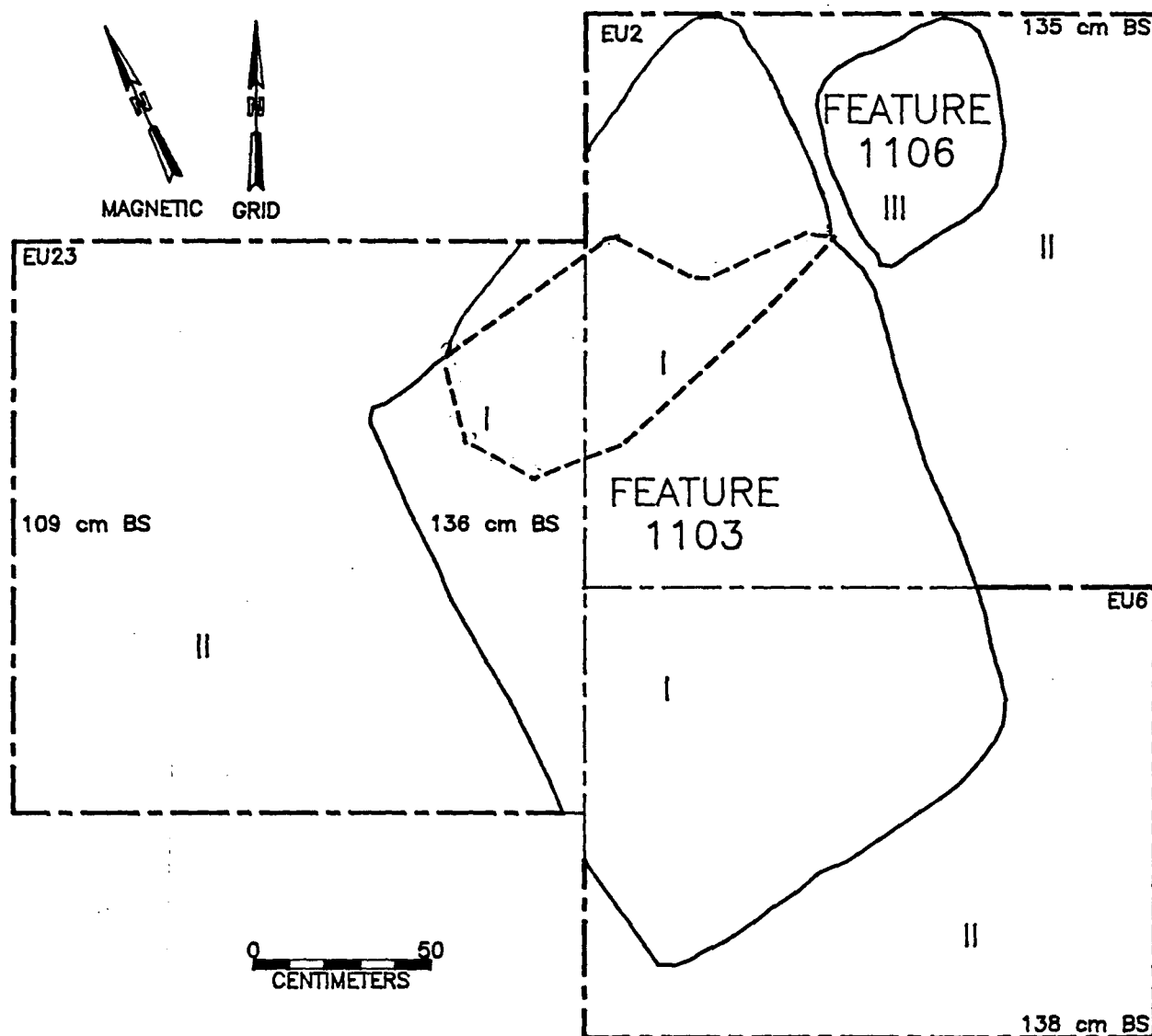
Soil stratigraphy indicated that the original feature was a relatively square, nearly straight-sided, cellar dug into sterile sand and clayey sand. Materials within the first filling episode indicated a date of approximately 1715. The occupancy and use of Lots 67 and 68 during and before that time are unclear, although the lots at that time were owned by the Carrolls. There is no indication at this time that John Golder occupied the site before approximately 1750, although this may have been the case. There also may have been other tenants who do not appear in available documentation. Historic records indicate that there was a great deal of activity along the West Street corridor, emphasizing craftsmen and commercial operations.

The location of the feature places it near the boundary between Lots 68 and 70. Early occupants may not have paid close attention to the actual boundaries, and the feature may have been associated with activities on Lot 70. This would include the occupancy of Phillip Syng, a brass founder and silver smith, beginning in the 1730s and continuing until 1751. However, the clear association of the later pits with activities of the Golder family on Lot 68 renders this connection unlikely.

A rapid fill episode occurred in approximately 1721. Following this, for about the next 20 years, the remainder of the feature remained open, allowing wind blown soils to accumulate at the bottom of the bowl-shaped pit. During this time frame, a second pit was dug immediately adjacent to the northern side of the original. Both appear to have been filled in one episode by about 1750 or 1760; the mean ceramic date for materials from the fill in both of these pits was 1741. By this time, John Golder and his neighbors had begun to operate various commercial enterprises in the vicinity, including a rope walk, a barber shop, a tailor shop, a dry goods store, a livery, and a tavern. Artifacts from this filling episode included a pewter cuff link marked "IG" or "JG" that was found with other materials dating from ca. 1738.

#### Results of Analysis

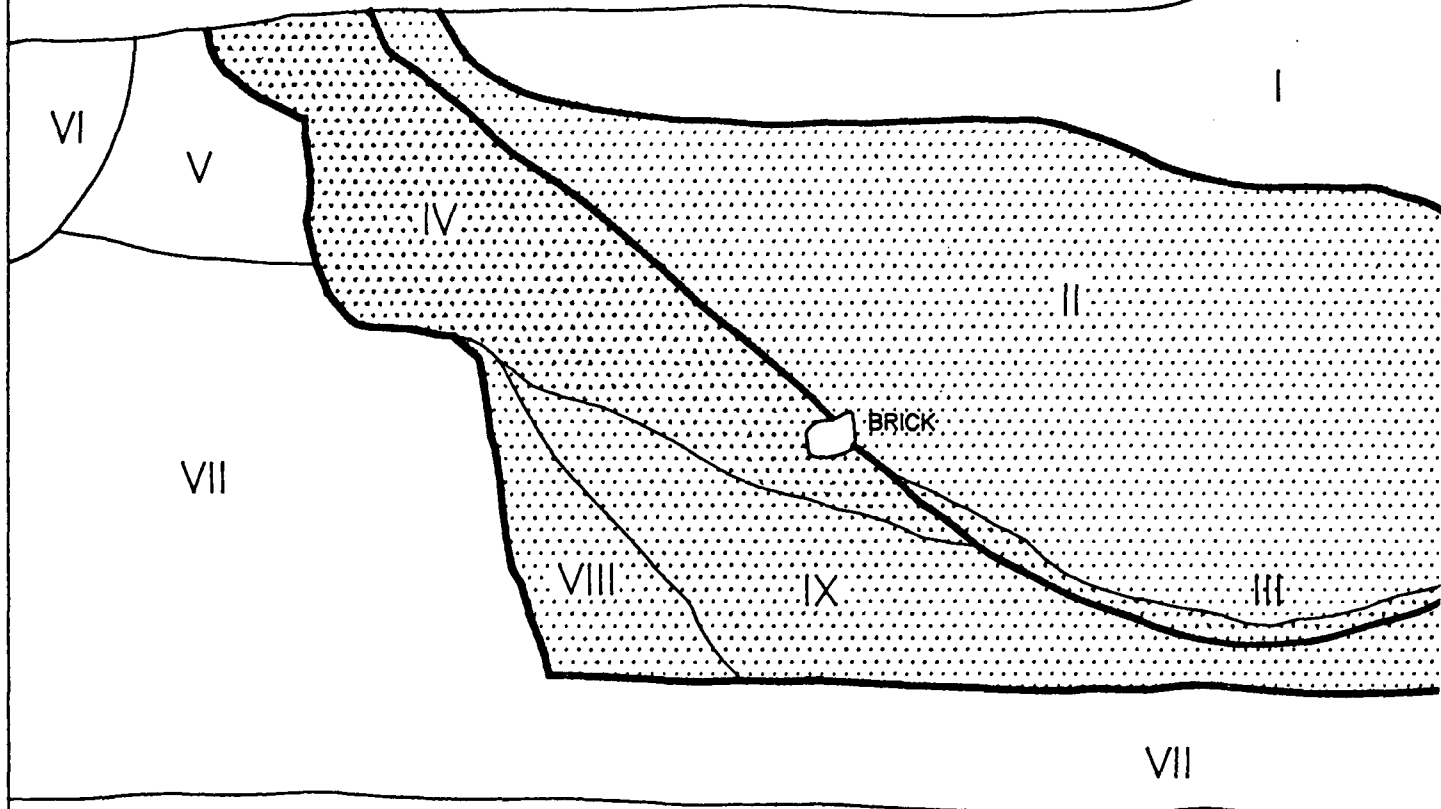
Analysis of the 642 bones or bone fragments recovered from the cellar indicated that the majority represented mammalian remains, followed by bird, fish, and reptile (Table 23). Seventy-six bones or bone fragments were unidentifiable. Of the mammal bones, only 113 could be identified to the class level. The remainder were classified only as belonging to medium, medium-large, large, or unidentified mammals. Cow (*Bos Taurus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*) bones constituted the majority of identifiable mammal bones; sheep (*Ovis aries*) or goat (*Capra*) and cat (*Felis domesticus*) also were present. Only 17 of the 67 bird bones from the cellar could be identified beyond the class designation. These included chicken (*Gallus gallus*), mallard or black duck (*Anas* sp.), small wild duck (*Anatidae*), goose (*Branta canadensis*), and pigeon (*Columbidae*).



- I: FEATURE 1103 — 7.5YR 3/4 DARK BROWN CLAYEY SAND MOTTLED WITH 10YR 2/2 VERY DARK BROWN SANDY CLAY AND 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN CLAYEY SAND
- II: 5YR 4/6 YELLOWISH RED CLAYEY SAND MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 5/8 STRONG BROWN CLAYEY SAND
- III: FEATURE 1106 — 5YR 4/6 YELLOWISH RED CLAYEY SAND WITH CHARCOAL AND OYSTER SHELL

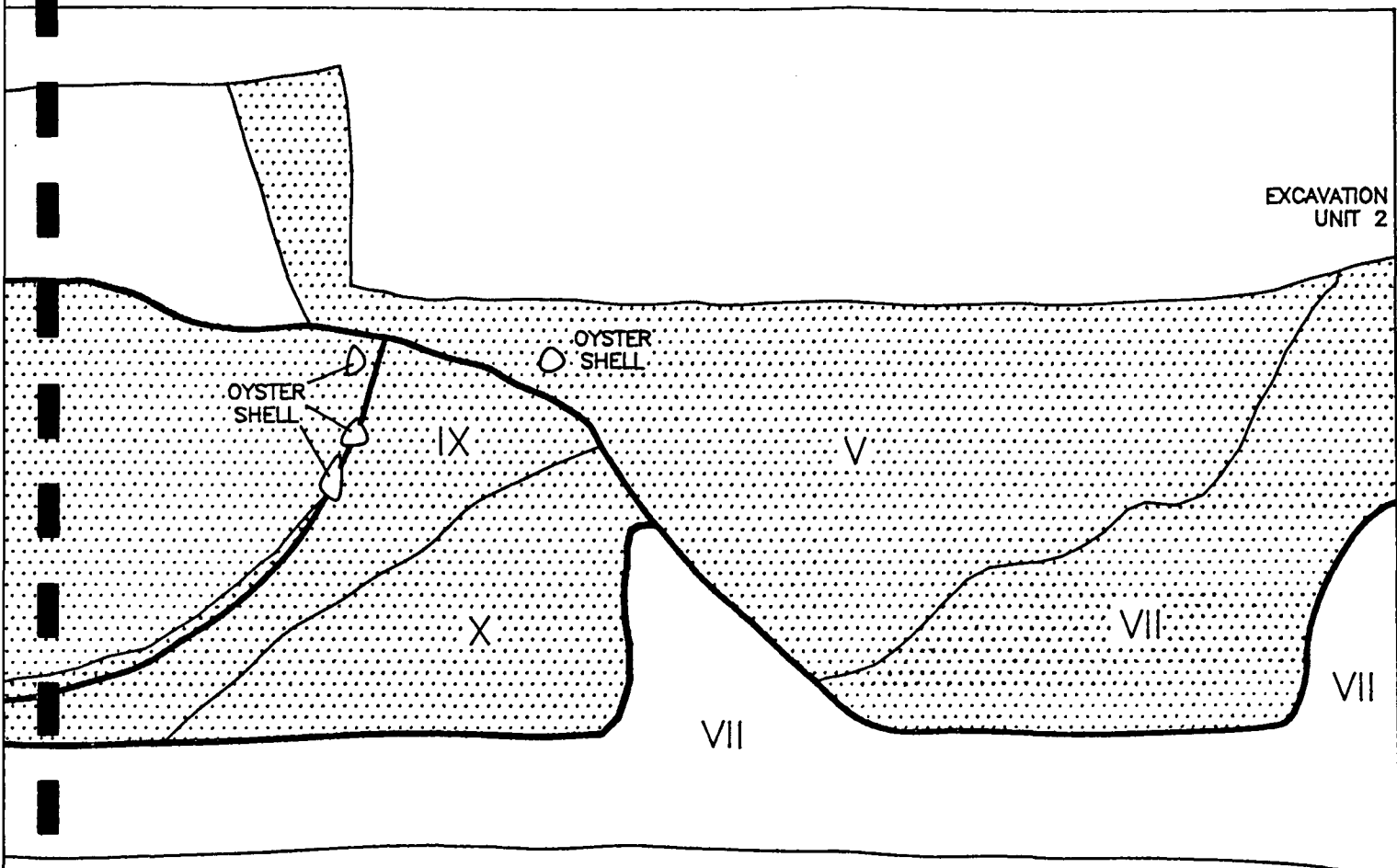
Figure 28. Plan of Trench 11, showing the location of Feature 1103.

EXCAVATION  
UNIT 6



- I: 7.5YR 4/4 DARK BROWN CLAYEY SAND
- II: 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG
- III: MOTTLED 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN AND 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BF
- IV: 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN CLAYEY SAND
- V: 10YR 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SAND
- VI: 7.5YR 4/4 AND 10YR 4/4 MOTTLED SANDY LOAM
- VII: MOTTLED 10YR 4/4 AND 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY (
- VIII: 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN CLAYEY SAND
- IX: 2.5Y 5/4 LIGHT OLIVE BROWN VERY SLIGHTLY CLAYEY FINE SAND
- X: MOTTLED 2.5Y 5/4 LIGHT OLIVE BROWN VERY SLIGHTLY CLAYEY FINE :  
STRONG BROWN CLAYEY SAND AND 2.5YR 3/4 REDDISH BROWN CLAYE

Figure 29. Profile of Feature 1103, showing the sequence of cultural deposition and fill.



156  
CM BS

1/6 STRONG BROWN CLAYEY SAND

LOWISH BROWN LOAMY SAND

N SANDY CLAY

SAND

VEY FINE SAND AND 7.5R 4/6  
OWN CLAYEY SAND

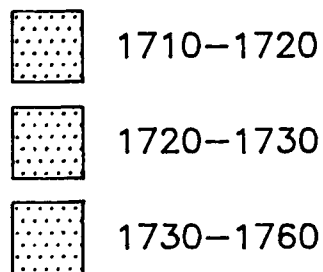


TABLE 23. TAXONOMIC REPRESENTATION FOR FEATURE 1103

Classification	Common name	TNF	%	MNI	%
<i>Bos taurus</i>	cow	48	7.5	3	17.6
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	pig	43	6.7	3	17.6
<i>Ovis or Capra</i>	sheep or goat	15	2.3	2	11.8
<i>Ovis aries</i>	sheep	3	0.5	-	-
<i>Felis domesticus</i>	cat	4	0.6	1	5.9
medium mammal		112	17.4	-	-
med.-large mammal		16	2.5	-	-
large mammal		32	5.0	-	-
unidentified mammal		181	28.2	-	-
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	chicken	6	0.9	2	11.8
<i>Anas sp.</i>	mallard/black duck	1	0.1	1	5.9
Anatidae	small wild duck	5	0.8	1	5.9
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	goose	2	0.3	1	5.9
Columbidae	pigeon	3	0.5	1	5.9
unidentified bird		50	7.8	-	-
Testudinata	turtle	1	0.1	1	5.9
unidentified fish		44	6.8	1	5.9
unidentified bone		76	11.8	-	-
TOTAL		642	99.8	17	100.1

\* TNF is the total number of fragments, MNI is the minimum number of individuals.

Some form of modification was present on 41.4 per cent of the faunal sample (Table 10). Weathering was the most prevalent modification; 128 of the bones exhibited some degree of weathering. Butchering was the next most frequent form of modification, followed by carnivore gnawing and burning.

The soil sample flotations yielded an additional 521 faunal specimens. Most of these could not be identified beyond the class level, and 180 bones were too fragmentary to be classified (Table 16). A total of 137 were classified as unidentifiable fish bones, and 20 were identified only as belonging to small mammals. Among the identifiable fragments were bones belonging to a striped bass, a jack crevalle, a quail, and a single pig tooth. The jack crevalle remains were a somewhat surprising find, because this particular species generally inhabits only tropical waters (Heilen 1953:173,283).

All oyster and clam shells from the feature fill were retained and analyzed. Of the 49 intact shells present, the majority were bar oysters ( $n=47$ ); these results conformed to analyses of shells recovered from other proveniences within the project area, the Gott's Court midden and the eighteenth century cellar and well features (Table 18). Channel oysters and sand oysters were represented by only a few individuals.

Botanical analysis also was undertaken for flotation samples taken from feature fill. Plant remains from cellar fill included wood and seeds. The 89 wood fragments included such species as pine (*Pinus sp.*) and red oak (*Quercus sp.*). Nineteen seeds or seed fragments were included in the sample; 13 were identified as pigweed (*Amaranthaceae*), but the remaining six could not be identified (Table 22).

The remaining 278 artifacts recovered from Feature 1103 included architectural, kitchen-related, personal, clothing, tobacco, and miscellaneous materials (Table 24). The 117 architectural materials included cut and hand wrought nails, window glass, brick, red earthenware roofing tiles, and mortar. Cut nails and tile fragments were located in the upper levels of the feature; wrought nails were scattered throughout all levels of the feature fill, as were unidentifiable nail fragments. Brick and window glass also were confined to the upper levels of the feature. The late eighteenth to early nineteenth century construction nails in the lower levels support an eighteenth century date for construction of this or adjacent structures, possibly represented by post holes adjacent to Feature 1103. Those in the upper levels may represent the repair and subsequent destruction of building(s) during the middle to late nineteenth century.

Few pipe bowl or stem fragments were recovered from this feature. Of the 12 stem fragments, three had a bore diameter of 4/64, and the remainder had a bore diameter of 5/64. Application of Binford's straight line regression formula (Hume 1969:299) to these artifacts produced a date of 1748 for deposits within the feature.

A total of 182 ceramic fragments were recovered from the feature fill. As indicated in Table 25, tin-glazed earthenwares composed the largest portion of this sub-assembly, followed by red earthenwares and white salt-glazed stonewares. Several tin-glazed wares carried polychrome decoration; a portion of a blue and white bowl is shown in Figure 30. Preliminary results of analysis for tin-glazed wares indicated that most of the examples from the Gott's Court site represented English delftwares (Appendix V). Early refined earthenwares were represented by Staffordshire Manganese. The small collection of coarse earthenwares included Buckley, Staffordshire Slipware, and North Devon Gravel Tempered. Stonewares included not only white salt glazed, but also British brown and Westerwald Stamped gray stonewares; no domestic stonewares were present in this feature. White-bodied wares included creamware and pearlware, both present in the upper levels of the feature fill in small numbers. Fragments of early Chinese export porcelain also were recovered. The assemblage from this feature yielded a Mean Ceramic Date of 1734. The relatively infrequent occurrence of creamwares and pearlwares in the feature fill, together with the other ceramics, suggests that this feature may be one of the earliest within the project area. The ceramic assemblage yielded a Mean Ceramic Date of 1734.

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**TABLE 24. FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION FOR FEATURE 1103**

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<b>Class</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per Cent</b>
Kitchen	1020	73.32
Architectural	291	20.92
Activities	10	0.71
Miscellaneous	24	1.72
Personal	30	2.15
Clothing	14	1.00
Arms	1	0.07
Furniture	1	0.07
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1391</b>	<b>99.96</b>



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**TABLE 25. CERAMIC TYPES FROM FEATURE 1103**

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<b>Kitchen Ceramics</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Per Cent</b>
Tin Glaze	61	33.52
Redware	51	28.02
White Salt Glaze	34	18.68
Imported Grey Stoneware	7	3.85
Imported Brown Stoneware	6	3.29
Early Porcelain	6	3.29
Pearlware	4	2.20
Slipware	3	1.65
Coarse Earthenware	3	1.65
Creamware	2	1.10
Refined Red	2	1.10
Staffordshire Manganese	2	1.10
Unidentified	1	0.55

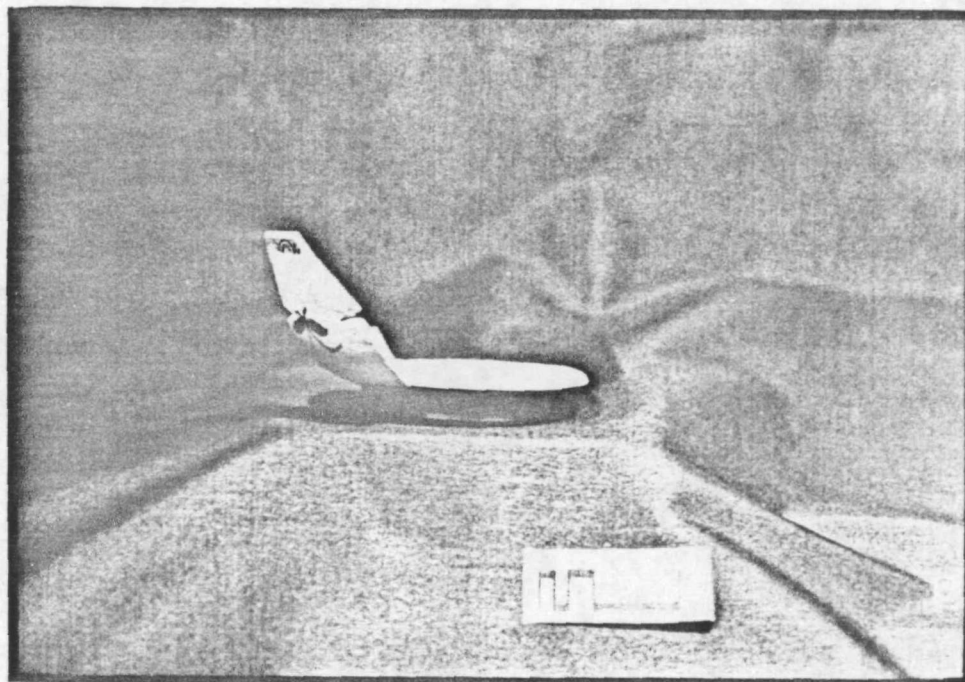


Figure 30. Tin-glazed bowl from the eighteenth century cellar (Feature 1103).

Most of the identifiable vessel forms were hollow wares (n=104), with 14 flatwares. A minimum vessel count of 71 vessels was derived from this sub-assembly (Table 26). Of these vessels, seven were flatwares, 53 were hollow wares, and 10 could not be assigned a vessel form. Hollow wares included individual tableware pieces such as mugs, bowls, and teacups, and food preparation and storage vessels, including pitchers, jugs, jars, milk pans, and pots. Several fragments representing approximately two thirds of a very large redware storage jar were removed from the upper levels of the feature fill (Figure 31).

The majority of glass fragments within the feature were identified as non-machine-made (Table 27). Very little glass was recovered from the lower levels of the feature. Free or mold-blown glass, made using a sand-tipped pontil, also accounted for a substantial portion of the glass sub-assembly. No machine-made bottle glass was found.

Other artifacts provided insights into the personal lives, accoutrements, and activities of the eighteenth century occupants of this property. A wig curler; straight pins and two thimbles; a brass drawer pull; a metal utensil handle; an English gun flint flake; and a pewter cuff link marked "IG" or "JG" came from the cellar feature. The engraved cuff link was found in the interior portion of the feature fill, between 112 and 122 cmbs, together with other materials dating from the second quarter of the eighteenth century (MCD=1738.8). The presence of this artifact tends to substantiate the association of the cellar and associated features with Lot 67, which was occupied by the John Golder family during the mid-eighteenth century, as documentary evidence has indicated.

#### Feature 1305/1311

This kitchen midden, removed as Units 9 and 10 (Figure 32), extended from 95 to 112 cmbs (Figure 33). The soil matrix consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) loamy sand. Botanical analysis of flotation samples from the feature produced only minimal information. Ten fragmentary plant remains were present, including four fragments of wood from red oak and six goosefoot seeds (Table 22). No domesticates were present, and only one fragment of charcoal was found. Although this midden was associated with domestic activities, the lack of seeds, pits, hulls, and the like suggest that the midden did not function as a primary disposal area for food remains. Furthermore, the paucity of wild species seeds suggest that the midden probably was not exposed to the weather, and hence, was not subject to the deposit of wind-blown seeds and plant fragments.

The functional breakdown for materials from these features reflected the domestic association of activities within this portion of the block (Table 28). Architectural materials included window glass, cut and wrought nails, mortar, and red earthenware roofing tiles. The architectural sub-assembly was directly comparable to the architectural material recovered from the fill of the eighteenth century cellar.

Kitchen-related materials from this feature included ceramics, glass, and a relatively large faunal assemblage. The faunal collection included 173 bones or bone fragments. Of this number, 23 could not be identified. A total of 137 of the remaining bone fragments were identified as mammal bones, leaving five bird bones and eight fish bones. Ninety-six of the mammal bones could not be identified beyond a categorization of small, medium, or large mammal. The remaining sample included 41 pig, cow, and sheep or goat bones (Table 29). Sixty-one bone fragments also were recovered from soil flotation samples. Fourteen bones could not be identified; 43 could be identified as fish bones; three were mammalian; and one was from a turtle.

Modifications to the bones in this sub-assembly consisted primarily of weathering, followed by carnivore and rodent gnawing, and butchering (Table 9); none of the bones recovered from the feature had been burned. Forty-two of the bones in the assemblage exhibited some form of butchery marks (Table 10). The vast majority were cut marks, followed by a lesser quantity of chop and shear marks.

TABLE 26. MINIMUM VESSEL COUNT FOR FEATURE 1103

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
1	10	Hollow ware Mug	Stoneware White Salt Glaze Thin (molded) Incised Lip Handle/Body
2	5	Hollow ware	Stoneware White Salt Glaze Scratch Blue (thin) 2-rim, 2-body
3	10	Hollow ware Bowl	Stoneware White Saltglaze Molded Dot/Diaper/Basket Rim
4	2	Hollow ware Bowl	Stoneware White Salt Glaze
5	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware White Salt Glaze Footring (thick)
6	1	Hollow ware Teacup	Stoneware White Salt Glaze Footring (deep, thin)
7	1	Hollow ware Pitcher	Stoneware White Salt Glaze Pitcher Spout
8	1	Hollow ware Cup/Mug	Stoneware White Salt Glaze Thin, Everted Rim 4" Diameter
9	1	Hollow ware Cup/Mug	Stoneware White Salt Glaze Thin, Everted Rim 5" Diameter Rim
10	1	Hollow ware Chamberpot	Stoneware White Salt Glaze Thick, Wide Rim Incised Linear
11	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware White Salt Glaze Everted Rim 6" Diameter Rim

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
12	1	Hollow ware Teacup	Stoneware White Salt Glaze 1" Diameter Base
13	1	Hollow ware Cup/mug	Stoneware White Salt Glaze Flared Rim, Thin
14	1	Hollow ware Chamberpot	Creamware Undecorated Body
15	1	Flatware Plate Rim	Creamware Queensware Rim
16	1	Hollow ware	Creamware Footring
17	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Mocha Decorated
18	1	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Shell Edge Late
19	1	Flatware	Pearlware Blue Shell Edge, Early
20	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Transfer Print Black
21	1	Flatware	Pearlware Green Shell Edge
22-25	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Transfer Print Blue
26	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Base, Undecorated
27	2	Hollow ware Mug	Stoneware Domestic Gray Salt Glazed Linear Incised/Molded Base Frags 4" Diameter Base
28	2	Hollow ware Mug/Stein	Stoneware Imported Gray Westerwald Rim Fragment 4" Diameter Rim

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
29	1	Hollow ware Jug	Stoneware Domestic Brown Iron Oxide Wash Lead Glaze Shoulder
30	2	Hollow ware Jar	Stoneware Domestic Gray Cobalt Decorated Shoulder
31	1	Hollow ware Cup/Mug	Stoneware Domestic Brown "lustre" handle
32	1	Hollow ware Jug/Jar	Stoneware Imported Brown Cobalt Decorated Neck, Partial Handle
33	4	Hollow ware Cup/Mug	Buff-Bodied Earthenware Iron Oxide/Lead Glaze Interior & Exterior Exterior - Raised Ridge Molding
34	5	Flatware	Buff-bodied Earthenware combed slipware
35	2	Hollow ware	Redware Engine Turned
36	1	Hollow ware	Buff-bodied Earthenware Leadglaze Handle
37	1	Hollow ware Jar/Pot	Redware Everted Rim Leadglaze
38	1	Hollow ware Jar	Redware Interior/Exterior Leadglazed Slip Trailed Exterior Body Sherd
39	3	Hollow ware	Redware Interior/Exterior Thick Black Glaze Body Fragments
40	1	Flatware Milk Pan	Redware Interior Leadglazed Thick Rim
41	3	Hollow ware Pot	Redware Unglazed Base/Rim

Vessel #	Quantities	Form	Comments
42	1	Flatware	Buff-Bodied Earthenware Lead Glazed Interior Rim
43	1	Unidentified	Redware Lead Glaze Interior Base
44	5	Hollow ware Pot	Redware Unglazed Body Rim
45	1	Unidentified	Redware Unglazed Base
46	2	Hollow ware	Coarse Earthenware Gravel Temper Buff Body Interior/Exterior Leadglazed Handle
47-58		Hollow ware	Redware Interior Leadglazed/Exterior Polished
59-66	1	Unidentified	Redware Interior/Exterior Clear Glazed
67	1	Hollow ware	Coarse Earthenware Pink Body Gravel Temper No Glaze
68	1	Hollow ware	Redware Thin Body Trailed Slip Interior Molded Rim
69	1	Hollow ware	Redware Thin Rim/Interior Exterior Lead Glazed
70	1	Hollow ware	Redware Flat Rim Lead Glazed
71	1	Hollow ware	Coarse Earthenware Buff Body/Sand/Gravel Temper Exterior Iron Oxide Wash Salt Glazed

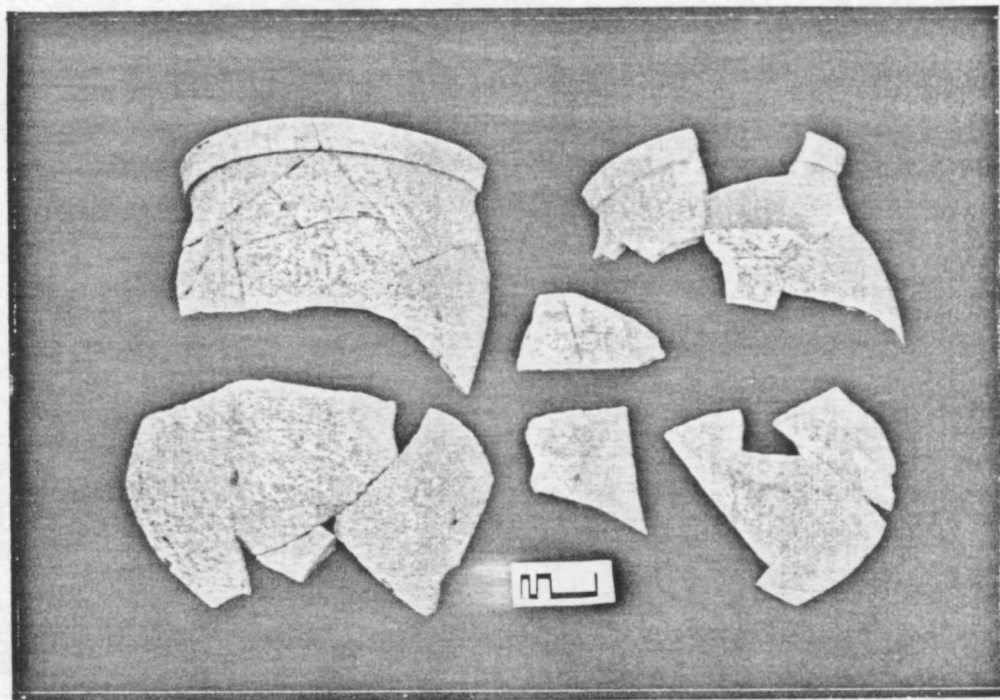


Figure 31. Red earthenware storage jar from the upper fill strata of Feature 1103.

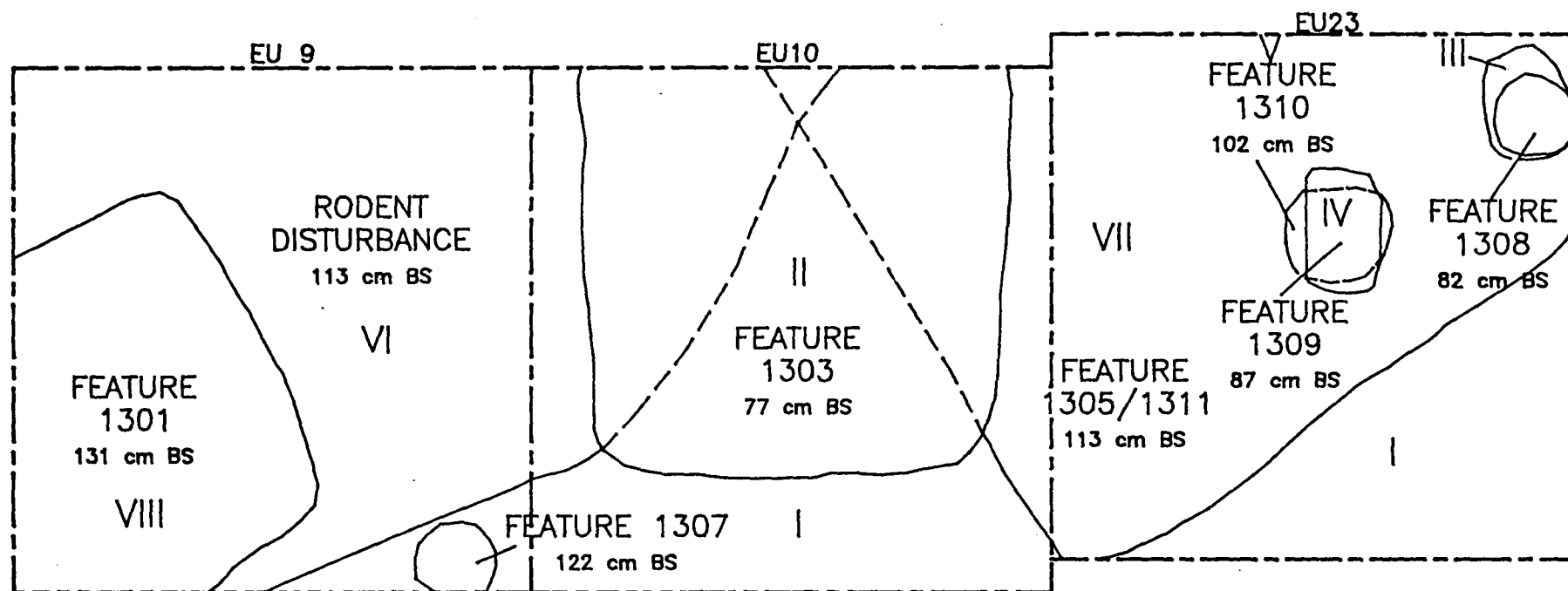


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TABLE 27. GLASS TYPES FROM FEATURE 1103

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Kitchen Glass	Total	Per Cent
Non-Machine Made	93	72.09
Table Glass	19	14.73
Sand Tipped Pontil	11	8.53
Unidentified	3	2.32
Glass Tipped Pontil	2	1.55
Glass Stopper	1	.78



- I: 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN CLAYEY SAND
- II: FEATURE 1303 - 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN LOAMY SAND
- III: FEATURE 1308 - 10YR 3/3 DARK BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SANDY LOAM
- IV: FEATURE 1309 - 10YR 3/3 DARK BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SANDY LOAM
- V: FEATURE 1310 - MOTTLED 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SLIGHTLY SANDY CLAY LOAM AND 10YR 3/4 DARK BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SANDY LOAM
- VI: RODENT DISTURBANCE - 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SLIGHTLY SANDY CLAY
- VII: FEATURE 1305/1311 - 7.5YR 3/4 DARK BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SAND LOAM
- VIII: FEATURE 1301 - 7.5YR 4/4 DARK BROWN LOAMY CLAY

Figure 32. Plan of Trench 13, showing the locations of Features 1301, 1303, and 1307-1311.

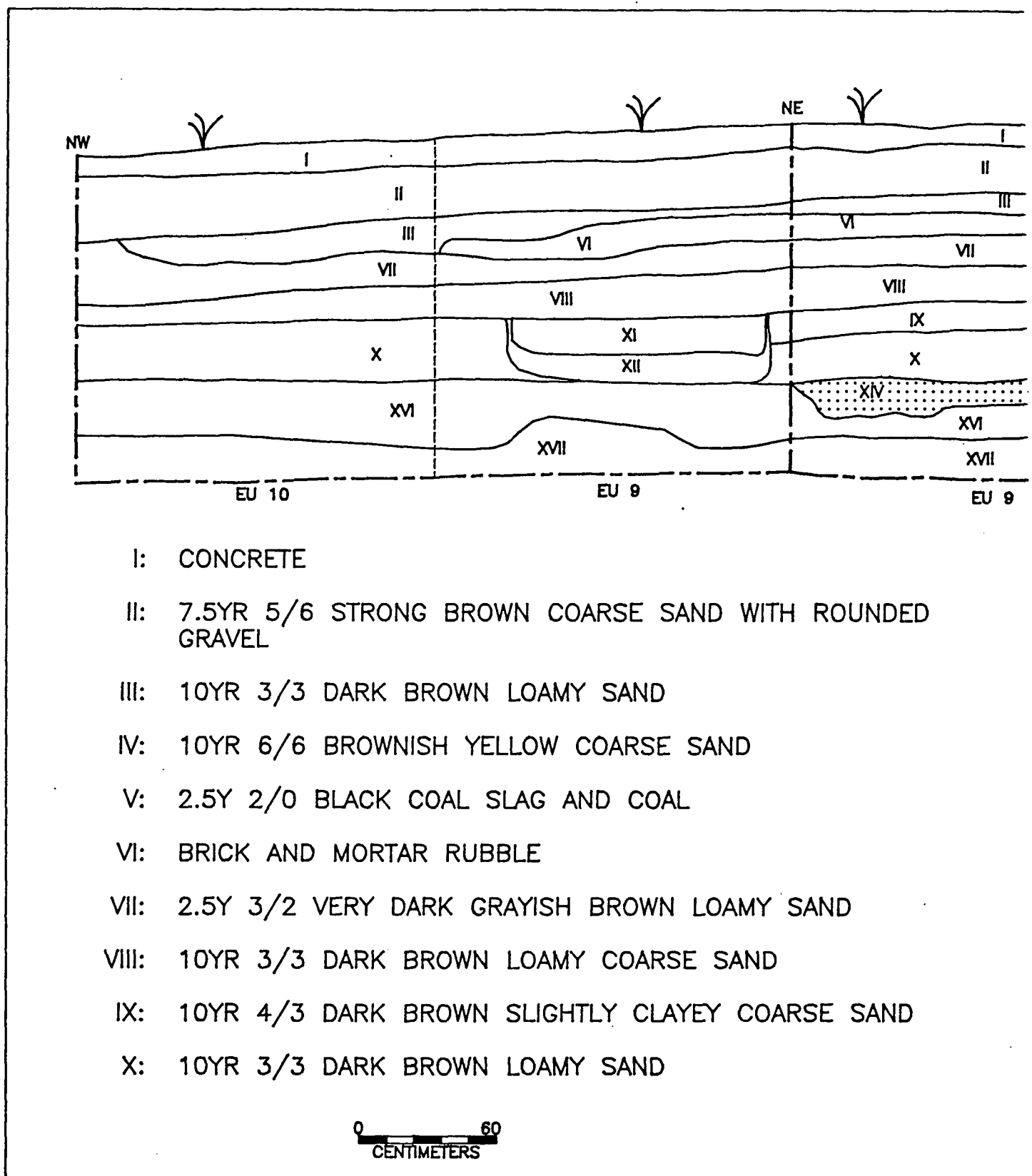
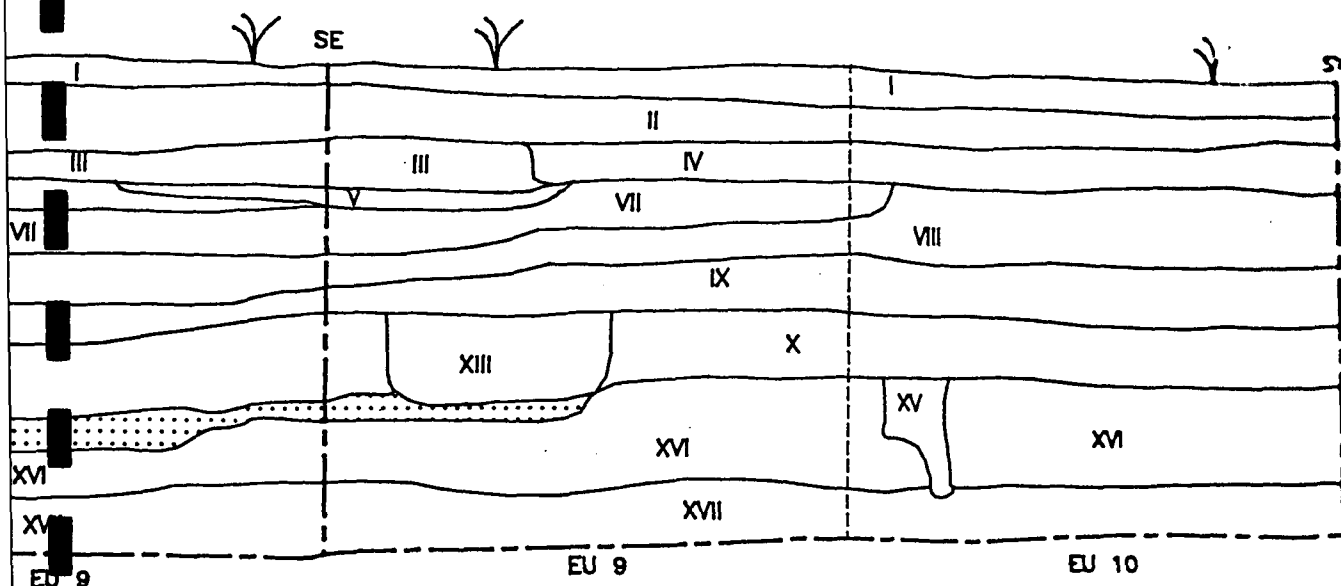


Figure 33. Composite profile of Excavation Units 9 and 10, showing the vertical relationships of features and soil stratigraphy.



XI: F1303 - 10YR 3/3 DARK BROWN LOAMY SAND MOTTLED WITH 2.5YR 4/3 OLIVE BROWN SANDY CLAY AND 2.5Y 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SAND

XII: F1303 - 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN LOAMY CLAY

XIII: F1304 - 10YR 3/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY

XIV: F1305 - 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY SAND

XV: F1307 - 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY SAND

XVI: 7.5YR 3/4 DARK BROWN CLAYEY LOAM MOTTLED WITH 10YR 3/3 DARK BROWN LOAMY SAND

XVII: 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN LOAMY CLAY

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TABLE 28. FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION FOR FEATURE 1305/1311

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Class	Number	Percentage
Kitchen	1006	74.02
Architectural	267	19.64
Activities	4	0.29
Miscellaneous	7	0.51
Personal	49	3.60
Clothing	23	1.69
Furniture	2	0.14
Arms	1	0.07
TOTAL	1359	99.96

TABLE 29. TAXONOMIC REPRESENTATION FOR FEATURE 1305/1311

Classification	Common name	TNF	%	MNI	%
<i>Bos taurus</i>	cow	17	9.8	1	16.7
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	pig	18	10.4	2	33.3
<i>Ovis or Capra</i>	sheep or goat	5	2.9	1	16.7
<i>Ovis aries</i>	sheep	1	0.6	-	-
small mammal		3	1.7	-	-
medium mammal		21	12.1	-	-
med.-large mammal		5	2.9	-	-
large mammal		5	2.9	-	-
unidentified mammal		62	35.8	-	-
unidentified bird		5	2.9	1	16.7
unidentified fish		8	4.6	1	16.7
unidentified bone		23	13.3	-	-
TOTAL		173	99.9	6	100.1

Significantly, none of the bones from this feature bore saw marks; this result is consistent with the early date of the feature, before the widespread use of saws in commercial butchery.

Of the remaining kitchen-related artifacts recovered from this feature, 348 were ceramic and 177 were glass fragments. Tin-glazed earthenware in a pattern similar to that exhibited in Feature 1103 was by far the most prevalent ceramic type (Table 30). Several tin-glazed wares carried polychrome decoration (Figure 34), including half of a saucer decorated with a polychrome floral motif, identified as Zackerly Ware, a ware type produced in Liverpool between 1750 and 1770 (Figure 35). Other early ceramics included Chinese export porcelain, redware (Figure 36), white salt glazed stoneware (Figure 37), and refined and coarse earthenwares typical of early to mid-eighteenth century occupations. These included Staffordshire Manganese, North Devon Gravel Tempered, Staffordshire Slipware, and Buckley (Figure 38). Domestic stonewares were represented in this feature, along with such imported wares as Westerwald (Figure 39) and British Brown. As observed in Feature 1103, creamware and pearlware were present in small quantities; unlike Feature 1103, whiteware also was present in the upper stratum. Based on 51 vessel fragments, a mean ceramic date of 1753.5 and a mean vessel date of 1751 were calculated for this feature. Both dates were slightly later than that calculated for the cellar fill.

Portions of 69 ceramic vessels were recovered from Feature 1305-1311 (Table 31). Of this number, nine were flatwares, and the remainder were identified as hollow wares. Specific forms could be identified only for a few examples: a Westerwald tankard; a white salt glazed stoneware plate in the Dot, Diaper, and Basket pattern; three probable tea bowls (one redware, two Chinese export porcelain); a tin-glazed cup; and two saucers of Chinese export porcelain and pearlware.

The kitchen glass sub-assembly was composed primarily of non-machine-made glass (Table 32). Given the technology in use at the time, these probably were mold-blown. A much smaller quantity of table glass and identifiable mold-blown glass was present.

### Interpretation

The horizontal position of this feature placed it within the same historic property lot as the cellar; its vertical provenience and the range of artifacts recovered suggested that these two features were contemporaneous. Taken together, these features provided some insights into the economic status of the Golder household. Both the ceramic and the faunal subassemblages demonstrate relatively high socio-economic status. The faunal subassemblage was comprised primarily of less cost-effective, more expensive meat cuts, suggesting that the Golder family was relatively affluent. The Golders also had access to a wider market for durable goods, taking part in the expanding consumer market for such luxury ceramics as Chinese export porcelain. Given the rapid growth of Annapolis during this time, such imported items would have been readily available, although expensive. Archibald Golder's operation of a dry goods store on the premises would have made these goods all the more accessible to the members of his personal household.

### **Socio-economic Status and the Archeological Record**

Several measures can be used to gauge socio-economic status as reflected in the archeological record. Among these are analysis of faunal remains for data reflecting the quantity and relative quality of meats consumed by the household, and analysis of data from ceramic assemblages to determine the quantity and quality of vessels used by the household at a given time.

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TABLE 30. CERAMIC TYPES FROM FEATURE 1305/1311

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Kitchen Ceramics	Total	Per Cent
Tin-glazed	218	62.64
Redware	20	5.75
White saltglazed	18	5.17
Creamware	15	4.31
Pearlware	13	3.74
Early Refined	12	3.45
Coarse Earthenware	11	3.16
Imported Brown Stoneware	11	3.16
Early Porcelain	9	2.59
Imported Grey Stoneware	5	1.44
Whiteware	4	1.15
Unidentified	4	1.15
Grey Stoneware	3	0.85
Slipware	3	0.85
Refined Redware	1	0.29
Late Porcelain	1	0.29
	348	100.00



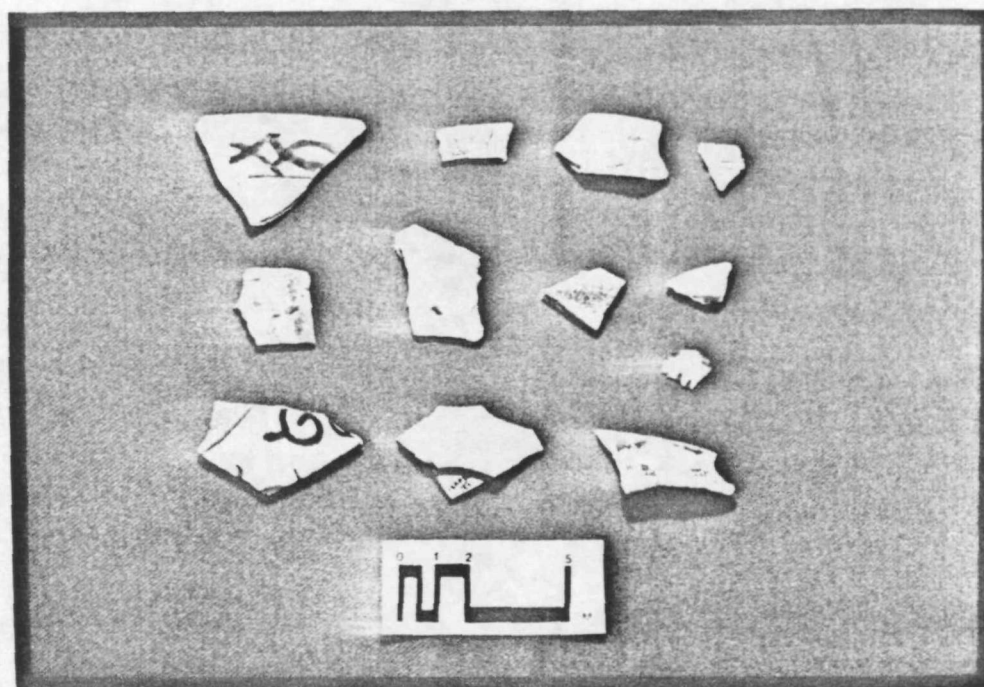


Figure 34. Examples of tin-glazed earthenwares from Feature 1305/1311 and/or associated soil levels in Excavation Unit 24.

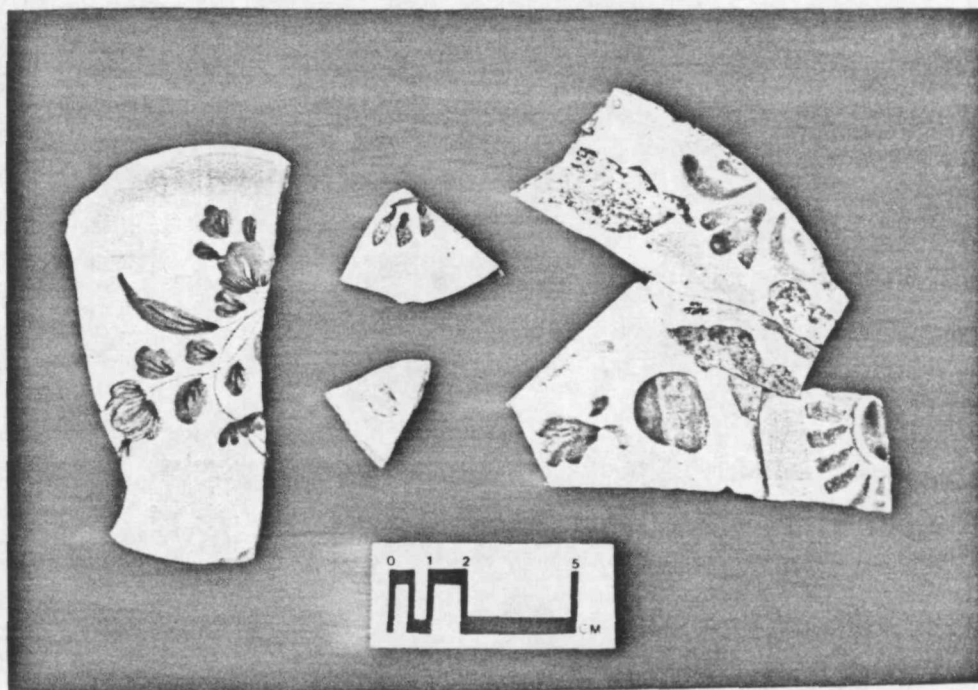


Figure 35. Examples of eighteenth century tin-glazed earthenwares from Feature 1305/11 and/or associated soil levels in Excavation Units 24 and 9.

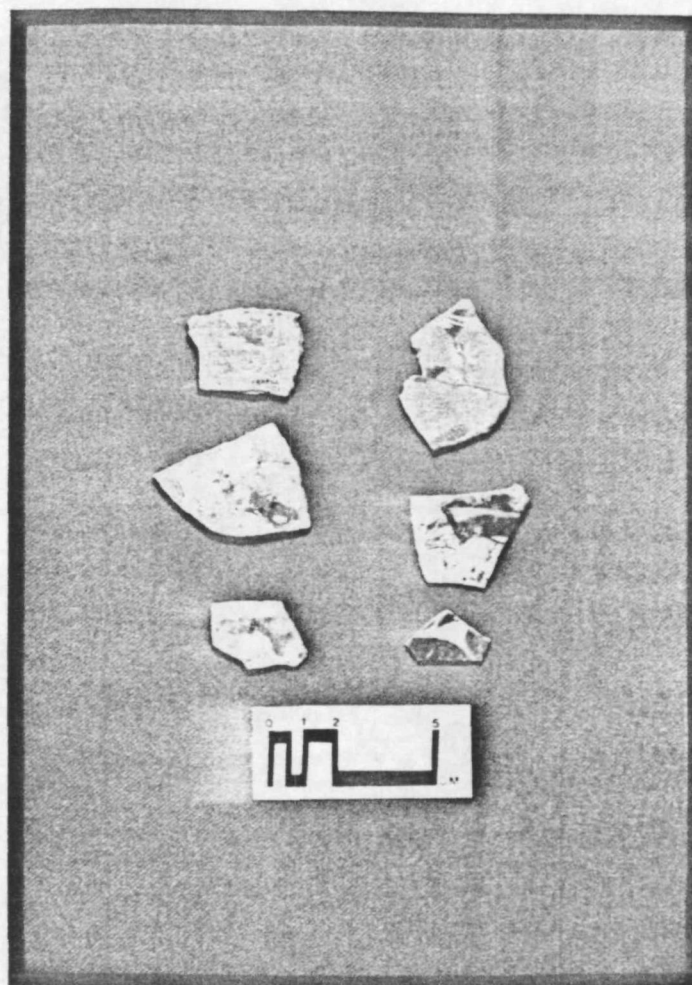


Figure 36. Examples of slipped red earthenwares from the eighteenth century kitchen midden (Feature 1305/11) and the Calvert Street Well (Feature 0801).



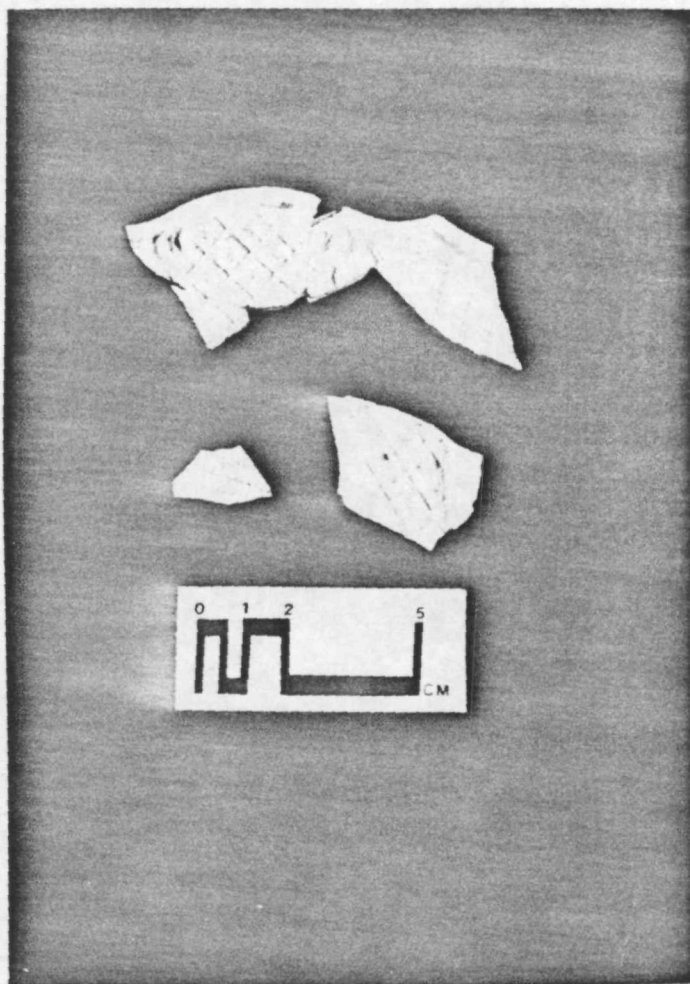


Figure 37. White salt glazed stoneware molded in the dot-diaper and basket pattern (1740-1765) recovered from the eighteenth century kitchen midden (Feature 1305/11).

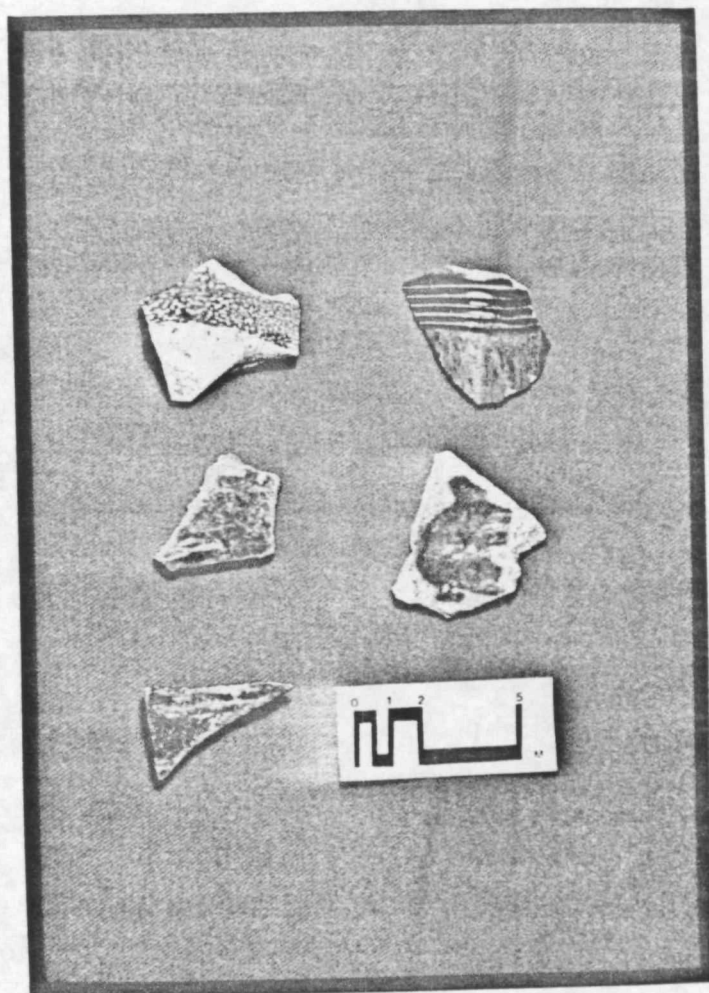


Figure 38. Examples of utilitarian wares, including domestic brown stoneware and coarse and refined earthenwares, from Features 1305/1311 and Feature 0801.

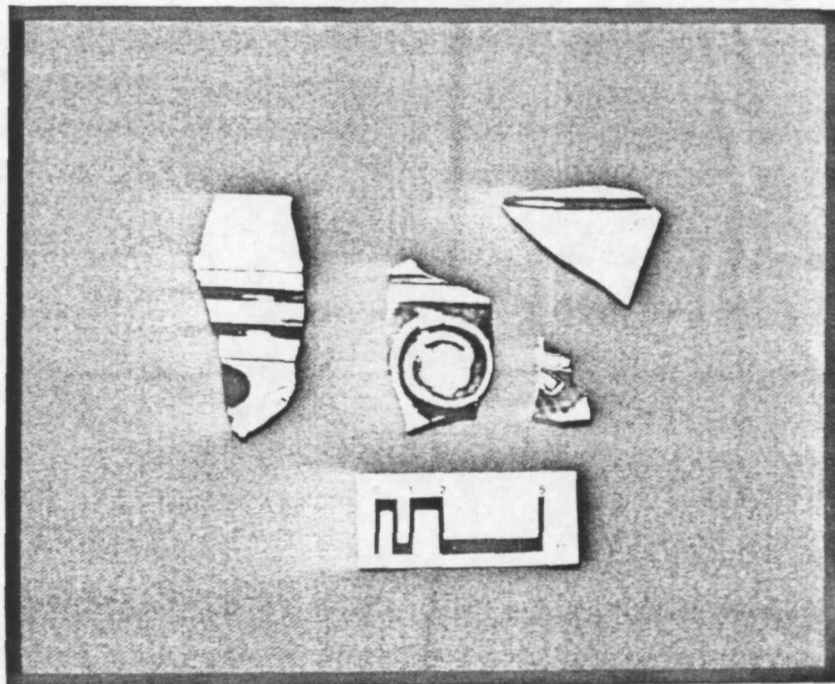


Figure 39. Examples of Westerwald molded and stamped wares from eighteenth and nineteenth century contexts at the Gott's Court site.

TABLE 31. MINIMUM VESSEL COUNT FOR FEATURE 1305/1311

Vessel #	# Fragments	Form	Comments
1	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware British Brown Base
2	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Domestic Gray Salt Glazed with Brown Lip
3	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Domestic Gray Salt Glaze
4	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware British Brown Salt Glaze
5	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Domestic Gray Salt Glaze
6	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Domestic Gray Salt Glaze
7	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Domestic Gray Salt Glaze
8	2	Hollow ware	Stoneware British Brown Incised Exterior Decoration
9	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Westerwald Cobalt and Incised Decoration
10	1	Tankard	Stoneware Westerwald Cobalt and Incised Decoration Rim
11	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Westerwald
12	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware British Brown White Slip Decoration



Vessel #	# Fragments	Form	Comments
13	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Unidentified Gray Imported
14	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Unidentified Gray Green Pooling at Base
15	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware Domestic Brown Possible Ginger Beer
16	4	Hollow ware	Stoneware British Brown
17	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware White Salt Glazed Base
18	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware White Salt Glazed Lid
19	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware White Salt Glazed Molded
20	2	Hollow ware	Stoneware White Salt Glazed Rim
21	1	Hollow ware	Stoneware White Salt Glazed Lip/Rim
22	1	Plate	Stoneware White Salt Glazed Molded "Dot-Diaper-Basket"
23	5	Hollow ware Tankard	Refined Earthenware
24	4	Hollow ware	Redware Green/Brown Glaze
25	1	Hollow ware	Refined Redware Brown Glaze Handle
26	1	Hollow ware	Early Refined Earthenware Staffordshire Mottled Molded



Vessel #	# Fragments	Form	Comments
27	1	Hollow ware	Early Refined Earthenware Staffordshire Molded Base
28	1	Hollow ware	Early Refined Earthenware Staffordshire Molded Base
29	1	Hollow ware	Early Refined Earthenware Staffordshire Molded Base
30	1	Bowl	Redware Interior Colorless Leadglaze
31	2	Hollow ware	Redware Interior Black Glaze
32	1	Hollow ware	Redware Interior Black Glaze
33	2	Hollow ware	Coarse Earthenware Staffordshire Clear Glazed
34	3	Hollow ware	Coarse Earthenware North Devon Yellow Slipped
35	1	Hollow ware	Coarse Earthenware North Devon Green Slipped Base
36	1	Hollow ware	Coarse Earthenware North Devon Gravel Tempered
37	1	Hollow ware	Coarse Earthenware North Devon Gravel Tempered
38	2	Hollow ware	Coarse Earthenware North Devon Gravel Tempered Rim
39	1	Hollow ware	Redware, Buckley Lead Glazed Interior and Exterior
40	1	Hollow ware	Redware Unglazed Milk Pan Rim

Vessel #	# Fragments	Form	Comments
41	1	Hollow ware	Redware Unglazed Rim
42	2	Hollow ware	Redware Glazed Interior
43	1	Hollow ware	Redware Glazed Interior
44	1	Hollow ware	Redware Black Glazed Interior
45	1	Hollow ware	Redware Black Glazed
46	1	Hollow ware	Redware Trailed Slipware
47	1	Hollow ware	Tin-Glazed Earthenware Lip
48	1	Hollow ware	Tin-Glazed Earthenware Plain White Curved Lip
49	6	Flatware	Tin Glazed Earthenware Blue Painted Interior Pink Tint Exterior
50	1	Flatware	Tin Glazed Earthenware Polychrome Painted
51	1	Flatware	Tin Glazed Earthenware Blue Painted
52	1	cup	Tin Glazed Earthenware Blue Painted Exterior
53	1	Hollow ware	Tin Glazed Earthenware Probable Jar Plain with Pink Tint
54	2	Flatware	Pearlware Green Shell Edged
55	1	Hollow ware handle	Pearlware Undecorated
56	1	Hollow ware	Pearlware Transfer Print Blue and Green Rim

Vessel #	# Fragments	Form	Comments
57	1	Hollow ware lid	Pearlware Transfer Print Willow Pattern
58	1	Flatware	Whiteware Unidentified
59	1	unidentified	Pearlware
60	1	Flatware	Whiteware Green Transfer Print
61	1	Hollow ware saucer rim	Pearlware Polychrome Painted Interior "Peasant Palette"
62	1	Hollow ware	Creamware Light Gadrooned Rim
63	6	Flatware	Creamware Plain
64	1	Saucer	Porcelain Chinese Export Blue Underglaze Interior
65	3	Bowl	Porcelain Chinese Export Blue Underglazed Interior
66	1	Bowl	Porcelain Chinese Export Blue Interior and Exterior
67	1	Hollow ware	Porcelain Chinese Export Blue Decorated Exterior
68	1	Flatware	Porcelain Chinese Export Underglazed, Blue Painted
69	1	Hollow ware	Porcelain Chinese Export Overglazed Polychrome

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**TABLE 32. GLASS TYPES FROM FEATURE 1305/1311**

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<b>Kitchen Glass</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Per Cent</b>
Non-Machine made	155	87.57
Table Glass	15	8.48
Blown	6	3.39
Unidentified	1	0.56
	177	0

### Faunal Representation

As a means of developing an understanding of the nature of the faunal assemblage and the data it contained, the basic composition of the four assemblages and the pattern of surface modifications were studied to determine the forces that influenced their formation. These factors included the environment, human activity, and post-depositional processes. The types of surface modification present within the assemblage included butchery, carnivore gnawing, and bone weathering.

Bone weathering and carnivore gnawing indicated that the eighteenth century cellar and midden reflected the least amount of exposure before burial, followed by those from the nineteenth century well; the Gott's Court bones exhibited the highest degree of surface modification, indicating that these bones were exposed for a long period of time before burial.

Taxonomic representation within the combined faunal assemblages from Gott's Court midden, the nineteenth century well, and Features 1305/1311 indicated that in all collections the number of caprid (sheep/goat) bones was significantly smaller than the number of pig or cattle bones (Table 33). Pig and cattle were represented equally in the eighteenth century cellar and midden; cattle bones outnumbered pig remains in the nineteenth century well; and pig bones far outnumbered those of cattle in the Gott's Court assemblage. In general, wild mammals were poorly represented; the assemblages contained a single deer and one rabbit bone. Bird bones included chicken, turkey, wild duck, and pigeon; but only chicken and turkey were included in the Gott's Court assemblage. Additionally, a large number of turtle carapace and plastron fragments were present in the well assemblage, two of which exhibited clear butchery marks. In general, the eighteenth and nineteenth century occupants of the project area enjoyed a wide range of consumer choice in their diets, while dietary choices were constricted for the less affluent residents of Gott's Court.

Body part representation changed over time (Table 34). Cattle bones from the eighteenth century sub-assemblages from the cellar and midden represented primarily the upper hind limb and foot parts. In the nineteenth century sub-assemblage, the upper hind limb remained the most frequently represented part, along with the head and the upper fore limb; however, the number of foot parts decreased. The cuts from both subassemblages represent moderate to low cost-efficiency and hence, their consumption typifies a relatively affluent household. During this time, butchery marks changed to reflect a trend toward standardization of cut and size (Table 35). The two cuts most frequently represented in the Gott's Court assemblage were steaks and roasts, representing both low and high cost-efficiency. This apparent dichotomy may reflect a pattern of use for low-cost cuts supplemented by higher priced cuts. For pigs, the upper fore and hind limbs (shoulders and hams) constituted the majority of bones in all three assemblages; these were present exclusively in the Gott's Court deposits. Sheep and goat body parts were similar; upper hind and fore limbs were the most frequent.

Information on the age of the animals indicated that the majority of cattle and goats or sheep in all assemblages were slaughtered as adults, whereas pigs were slaughtered at very young ages.

### Comparative Analysis

To refine further the dietary patterns associated with the faunal remains from Gott's Court, the results of the faunal analysis of the Gott's Court sample were compared with the results of the faunal analysis of materials from a similar temporal, economic, and environmental setting in Baltimore. The socio-economic context for Features 19A01 and the Gott's Court midden was examined through a study of the relative cost-efficiency of the particular meat portions present, as well as their number and variety.

Feature 19A01 was identified as part of archeological investigations of the site of the new Oriole Park at Camden Yards in Baltimore (Goodwin et al. 1992). Archival investigations revealed that this privy

TABLE 33. NUMBERS OF BONE FRAGMENTS BY TAXONOMIC CLASS

	Cellar		Kitchen midden		Well		Rowhouse	
	TNF	%	TNF	%	TNF	%	TNF	%
Mammal	454	70.7	137	79.2	773	74.5	403	85.2
Bird	67	10.4	5	2.9	78	7.5	48	10.1
Fish	44	6.8	8	4.6	23	2.2	1	0.2
Reptile	1	0.2	0	-	77	7.4	0	-
Unidentified	76	11.8	23	13.3	87	8.4	21	4.4
TOTAL	642	99.9	173	100.0	1038	100.0	473	99.9

TABLE 34. BODY PART REPRESENTATION FOR THE PRIMARY MAMMALIAN TAXA BY NUMBERS OF FRAGMENTS

Body part	CELLAR						KITCHEN MIDDEN						WELL						ROWHOUSE					
	Bt	Ss	O/C	M	ML	L	Bt	Ss	O/C	M	ML	L	Bt	Ss	O/C	M	ML	L	Bt	Ss	O/C	M	ML	L
cranium	3	2	-	26	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
max. w/teeth	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
dentary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	18	9	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
loose teeth	3	10	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	27	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
atlas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
axis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
other cervical	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
thoracic	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-
lumbar	-	2	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
sacrum	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
caudal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
uncertain vert	-	-	-	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	4	2	7
rib	-	-	-	13	4	9	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	8	-	9	11	65	37	16	-	14	8	-
scapula	1	1	1	5	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	6	2	1	5	2	2	3	4	2	1	-	-
humerus	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	7	4	2	-	-	-	3	30	4	-	-	-
radius	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	4	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-
ulna	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
carpal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
metacarpal	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
first phalanx	3	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
second phalanx	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
third phalanx	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
innominate	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	14	10	-	-	-	4	1	1	4	-	-	-
femur	4	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	4	1	-	-	-	-	7	5	1	1	-
patella	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
tibia	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	-	-	-	3	2	3	-	-	-
fibula	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tarsal	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
metatarsal	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
long bone/other	-	2	-	58	3	11	-	-	-	16	-	5	3	1	-	112	6	36	-	2	-	69	8	9

From left to right the columns are cow, pig, sheep and goat, medium, medium-large, and large mammal.

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TABLE 35. BUTCHERY MARK OCCURRENCE BY TYPE

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Mark type	Cellar		Kitchen		Midden		Well		Rowhouse	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cut	51	47.2	28	66.7	105	42.3	151	53.4		
Chop	17	15.7	6	14.3	11	4.4	4	1.4		
Shear	39	36.1	8	19.0	24	9.7	23	8.1		
Saw	1	0.9	0	-	108	43.5	105	37.1		
TOTAL	108	99.9	42	100.0	248	99.9	283	100.0		



was associated with the late nineteenth and early twentieth century occupation of rowhouses in Camden Yards. The materials from that feature reflected the working class character of that section of Baltimore at that time. The families residing in the associated houses were African-American. Between 1900 and 1910, extended family members, including nieces, nephews, in-laws, and boarders, including very young, apparently unrelated children, shared the primary family's quarters. In addition, each household was headed by a widow at least once between those years. At no time did either household contain more than six residents, including boarders. All females in these households worked as laundresses, while the male residents held jobs as manual laborers, dock workers, and sailors.

Similarly, as previously indicated, the 1910 Census indicated that all residents of Gott's Court were African Americans that all rented their homes; and that the average number of occupants per dwelling was between four and five people. The larger households displayed characteristics typical of extended families, with grandchildren and affines occupying the same household as the nuclear family. The majority of heads of household were employed either as unskilled laborers or in service-oriented jobs. Many women were self-employed laundresses who conducted their businesses in their homes. According to the 1920 census, the majority of the residents of Gott's Court were employed as laborers or in domestic service. While men were employed in such occupations as waiter, laborer, coal wagon driver, and janitor, women held such positions as laundress, servant cook, and nursemaid (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population 1920).

Faunal Analysis: Privy 19A01. Analysis of the faunal remains from 19A01 indicated that three species of domestic mammal (pig, cow, goat/sheep) and two species of domestic fowl (chicken and turkey) provided most of the meat for the occupants of this property (Table 36). Other edible species included goose, duck, rabbit, and shellfish. Most of the mammalian carcasses from this feature had been butchered using a saw, a technique characteristic of the later nineteenth century. Meat cuts were characterized as "middle range," and included shoulder, rump, and round cuts; however, a noticeably higher incidence of vertebral bone also was present, perhaps denoting a greater reliance on cheaper cuts of meat. The protein diets of the Baltimore households could be considered middle class. All meats were purchased in a prepared state; no major butchering appears to have taken place on site.

Faunal Analysis: Gott's Court Sheet Midden. Analysis of the faunal remains for the Gott's Court sheet midden indicated that, as shown in Privy 19A01, three species of domestic mammal (cow, pig, and goat/sheep) and two species of domestic fowl provided most of the meat. Pig bones were the most numerous mammal bones. Goose was the only other identifiable edible species. Approximately half of the butchered carcasses from this sample had been sawn; the remainder exhibited chop and shear marks. The nearly equal representation of these marks reflects the increased use of commercial butchery. Meat cuts were characterized as either low- or high-range with both types present. These included roasts, shoulders, and steaks. The bulk of the meat purchases were low cost; these were supplemented by higher cost cuts.

Most of the identifiable bones from both proveniences came from domesticated animals: cow, pig, sheep, goat, and chicken. In Feature 19A01, wild species included muskrat, rabbit, wild duck, goose, frog, and fish. In the Gott's Court assemblage, rabbit and fish were the only wild species (Table 37).

For both sites, the bones from the domesticated animals were mainly from specific portions that had been butchered elsewhere and brought to the site (Table 38). Many of the animals seem to have been raised solely for food since they were butchered at a young age. Even the bird bones followed this pattern, since few head or neck bones were found.

Butchering practices were reflected in the collections, most notably in the preponderance of saw marks on the bones. The general butchery pattern for cows and pigs was to split the carcass in two down the vertebral column and to cut through the vertebrae for steaks. The limbs were divided further for ham and shoulder roasts. The body part counts for cattle in Feature 19A01 reflected the cuts of meat

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**TABLE 36. COMPARISON OF TAXONOMIC CLASS FOR FEATURE 19A01  
AND THE GOTT'S COURT SAMPLE**

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	<b>F.19A01</b>	<b>Gott's Court</b>
Mammal	1886 (73.0%)	403 (85.2%)
Bird	378 (14.6%)	48 (10.1%)
Amphibian	6 (0.2%)	0
Fish	217 (8.4%)	1 (0.2%)
Other	30 (1.2%)	0
Unidentified	66 (2.6%)	21 (4.4%)
Totals	2583 (100%)	473 (99.9%)

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TABLE 37. COMPARISON OF MODIFICATIONS TO BONES FROM FEATURE 19A01  
AND THE GOTT'S COURT SAMPLE

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	F.19A01	Gott's Court
Weathered	129 (11.6%)	122 (25.8%)
Burned	8 (0.7%)	1 (0.2%)
Butchered	419 (37.7%)	134 (28.3%)
Rodent Gnawed	286 (25.7%)	3 (0.6%)
Carnivore Gnawed	78 (0.7%)	92 (19.4%)
Rust Stained	18 (1.6%)	11 (2.3%)
Green Discolor	0	4 (0.8%)
Fresh Break	55 (5.0%)	-
Surface Crystals	50 (4.5%)	-

TABLE 38. COMPARISON OF TAXONOMIC COUNTS FOR FEATURE 19A01  
AND THE GOTT'S COURT SAMPLE

	F.19A01		Gott's Court	
Cow	385	(14.9%)	65	(13.7%)
Pig	594	(23.0%)	89	(18.8%)
Sheep or Goat	140	(5.4%)	16	(3.4%)
Sheep	[37	(1.4%)]	4	(0.8%)
Goat	[3	(0.1%)]	0	
Rodent	0		2	(0.4%)
Cat	1	(0.0%)	1	(0.2%)
Rat	38	(1.5%)	1	(0.2%)
Muskrat	25	(1.0%)	0	
Rabbit	21	(0.8%)	1	(0.2%)
Small Mammal	20	(0.8%)	0	
Small-Med. Mammal	2	(0.1%)	2	(0.4%)
Medium Mammal	316	(12.2%)	90	(19.0%)
Med.-Large Mammal	6	(0.2%)	21	(4.4%)
Large Mammal	33	(1.3%)	16	(3.4%)
Unident. Mammal	0		95	(20.1%)
Chicken	222	(8.6%)	9	(1.9%)
Turkey	43	(1.7%)	11	(2.3%)
Duck	10	(0.4%)	0	
Small Wild Duck	1	(0.0%)	0	
Goose	14	(0.5%)	0	
Unident. Bird	85	(3.4%)	28	(5.9%)
Probable Bullfrog	3	(0.1%)	0	
Small Frog or Toad	3	(0.1%)	0	
Unidentified Fish	217	(8.4%)	1	(0.2%)
Unidentified Bone	0		21	(4.4%)

used on the site. The best represented portions are the femur (round roasts), innominate (rump roasts), lumbar vertebrae (short loin/sirloin steaks), tibia (hindshank crosscuts), scapula (chuck blade steaks), cervical vertebrae, and small quantities of other bones. For the Gott's Court midden, the upper forelimb and tibia (roasts) were best represented and lumbar vertebrae (steaks) were present in smaller numbers (Table 39). For pig remains in Feature 19A01, the body parts represented were the humerus, scapula, radius, femur, ulna, tibia, and innominate. This pattern reflects the larger percentage of shoulder cuts rather than ham cuts. In Gott's Court, the relative abundance of less expensive cuts is even clearer (Table 40).

The cost efficiency data show that most of the cuts represented in Feature 19A01 fell in the middle of the range of price and cost-efficiency, including pork shoulder, beef round, beef rump, and beef chuck. This has been interpreted as a middle class pattern of meat consumption. For the Gott's Court level, the bulk of the meat purchases were for low-cost, high-efficiency cuts (roasts, pork shoulder), but they were supplemented by high-cost, low-efficiency items such as steaks. The overall patterns of the two features indicated a more varied assemblage for 19A01, including more middle to high cost cuts than were found in the Gott's Court assemblage.

#### Interpretation of Dietary Practices from Faunal Data

In terms of the overall dietary patterns represented, the analysis of the assemblages from Gott's Court provided no real surprises. Domestic mammals were the most important source of meat in the diet; beef and pork were clearly always more important than mutton. Bird remains were far less significant in the deposits, and domestic bird species predominated. Few fish, wild mammals, or other types of animals were represented in the assemblages. All of these characteristics are fairly typical for urban historical assemblages (Reitz 1986; Henry 1987:23).

In terms of the cuts of meat represented and the proportional representation of different domestic mammals, there were some obvious differences in the assemblages. In the eighteenth and nineteenth century components, the relative representation of cattle and pigs seemed to be reasonably similar. However, the similarity changed sharply in the early twentieth century deposits, where the proportional representation of pig bones increased dramatically. This change in taxonomic representation was accompanied by a change in the range and types of body parts represented. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth century deposits, a wide range of different body parts was present, and the overall impression is that the body part patterning reflected a relatively high status purchasing and/or consumption pattern. With the shift to a greater emphasis on pork in the row house level deposits came a shift to less expensive and more cost-efficient cuts of both beef and pork. The more expensive beef cuts present in the Gott's Court materials were very small steak cuts, while the more cost-efficient cuts were present as larger roast-type portions.

These changes might reflect, in part, a broader pattern of working class diet in Maryland's cities during the early twentieth century. The faunal assemblage from the working class household in Baltimore (Feature 19A01 of the Maryland Stadium Authority Project), in common with the twentieth century Gott's Court assemblage, reflected similar emphases on pork shoulder roasts as an important component of the diet, and the inclusion of a range of different beef cuts. However, the beef cuts represented in the assemblage from Baltimore included a much larger proportion of more expensive, less cost-efficient cuts. The purchasing pattern represented in the row house level deposits at Gott's Court included fewer expensive cuts, and was more clearly dominated by relatively inexpensive, highly cost-efficient cuts of meat.

Many aspects of these assemblages demonstrated change through time. The diversity of the diet appears to have decreased, since the range of animals and body parts represented in both assemblages appears to decrease through time. Although this trend might be ascribed to taphonomic or other

TABLE 39. COMPARISON OF CATTLE BODY PART COUNTS FOR FEATURE 19A01  
AND THE GOTT'S COURT SAMPLE

	F.19A01		Gott's Court	
Skull	1	( 0.3%)		
Teeth			1	( 1.5%)
Atlas	3	( 0.8%)		
Axis	3	( 0.8%)		
Other Cerv.	33	( 8.6%)		
Thoracic	26	( 6.7%)	5	( 7.6%)
Lumbar	56	(14.5%)	5	( 7.6%)
Sacrum	2	( 0.5%)	1	( 1.5%)
Caudal	3	( 0.8%)		
Unident. Vert.	14	( 3.6%)		
Rib	108	(28.0%)	37	(56.9%)
Scapula	15	( 3.9%)	3	( 4.6%)
Humerus	10	( 2.6%)	3	( 4.6%)
Radius	12	( 3.1%)	3	( 4.6%)
Ulna	8	( 2.1%)	2	( 3.5%)
Carpal	1	( 0.3%)		
Innominate	28	( 7.3%)	1	( 1.5%)
femur	33	( 8.6%)		
Patella	5	( 1.3%)	1	( 1.5%)
Tibia	20	( 5.1%)	3	( 4.6%)
Tarsal	3	( 0.8%)		
Metatarsal	1	( 0.3%)		
	385	(100.0%)	65	(100.0%)

TABLE 40. COMPARISON OF PIG BODY PART COUNTS FOR FEATURE 19A01  
AND THE GOTT'S COURT SAMPLE

	F.19A01	Gott's Court
Maxilla w/Teeth		1 ( 1.1%)
Dentary	2 ( 0.3%)	2 ( 2.2%)
Teeth	6 ( 1.0%)	3 ( 3.4%)
Atlas	3 ( 0.5%)	
Axis	2 ( 0.3%)	1 ( 1.1%)
Other Cerv.	9 ( 1.5%)	
Thoracic	5 ( 0.8%)	
Lumbar	20 ( 3.4%)	1 ( 1.1%)
Sacrum	6 ( 1.0%)	
Rib	68 (11.5%)	16(18.0%)
Scapula	45 ( 7.6%)	4 ( 4.5%)
Humerus	70 (11.8%)	30(33.8%)
Radius	33 ( 5.6%)	3 ( 3.4%)
Ulna	31 ( 5.2%)	3 ( 3.4%)
Carpal	8 ( 1.3%)	
Metacarpal	40 ( 6.7%)	6 ( 6.8%)
First Phalanx	20 ( 3.4%)	1 ( 1.1%)
Second Phalanx	8 ( 1.3%)	
Third Phalanx	1 ( 0.2%)	
Innominate	18 ( 3.0%)	1 ( 1.1%)
Femur	33 ( 5.6%)	7 ( 7.9%)
Tibia	26 ( 4.4%)	2 ( 2.2%)
Fibula	11 ( 1.9%)	
Tarsal	32 ( 5.4%)	2 ( 2.2%)
Metatarsal	55 ( 9.3%)	4 ( 4.5%)
Other	37 ( 6.2%)	2 ( 2.2%)
	594 (100.0%)	89 (100.0%)

differences in the assemblages, it also might reflect a gradual increase in the importance of domestic animals in the urban diet over time.

Both the Gott's Court and the Baltimore assemblages suggest that, at the turn of the century, there was a trend towards standardization of butchery outside the household and a growing dependence on market purchase of specific cuts of meat. This trend could be discerned in the disappearance of cattle and caprid head and foot elements from the most recent deposits, and in the increased emphasis on a limited number of specific cuts of meat. Butchery practices also changed through time, most noticeably in the use of saws for butchery, beginning sometime before the early-to-mid nineteenth century. From the mid-nineteenth century on, cattle butchery patterns became increasingly standardized, and more discrete cuts of beef were created. These diachronic changes in diet and urban foodways undoubtedly were related, in turn, to the broad developments that were transforming the nature of urban life between the late eighteenth and the early twentieth centuries.

#### Economic Scaling from Ceramic Materials

Creation of a socio-economic picture based on ceramic analysis involves analysis of a series of variables related to choice, use, and discard. These variables are quantity, variety, and quality. However only one provenience from Gott's Court, that of the Gott's Court sheet midden, yielded a sufficient number of identifiable ceramic forms. The kitchen ceramics from both proveniences were analyzed to determine economic scaling values for the deposits based on the decorative techniques for common wares and vessel forms. This economic scaling is based on George Miller's (1980) scaling technique, but is adapted to be used for the early twentieth century using Susan Henry's (1987) ceramic price indices. The early twentieth century values group most refined wares together and only distinguish between porcelains and other wares. Ceramic decorative techniques and vessel forms are the main criteria for the price differences.

The single most important statistic for determining quantity is the Minimum Vessel Count (MNV). This figure is calculated by mending sherds, or by grouping diagnostic fragments such as rims, bases, and handles, to determine the lowest number of vessels represented in a given collection. The number of vessels, when compared with the number of members in a household, reflects an average number of vessels per person. This statistic has been interpreted as an indicator of the relative socio-economic status of the household. The higher the number of vessels per person, the greater the wealth and status of the household.

A minimum vessel count was obtained for the three artifact assemblages from the Gott's Court site (the cellar and midden; the well; and the Gott's Court midden) was obtained by mending or grouping together mendable vessels. Sherds that did not mend with a vessel but which appeared, on the basis of material, decoration, or form, to be identical were grouped together. Diagnostic pieces, or those that clearly had no possible match, were identified as separate vessels.

The interpretation of quality is based on the amount of disposable income spent on ceramics. Economic scaling charts have been devised based on nineteenth century ceramic manufacturers' price lists to determine relative prices for ceramics (Miller 1980, 1991). These scales were designed to provide relative values for ceramics and to facilitate an interpretation of the investment made in ceramics. Economic scaling of ceramic assemblages is a technique developed by George Miller (1980, 1991) to help illustrate the relative socio-economic status of the household or households that purchased and used the vessels being studied. Miller compiled ceramic price lists and compared the costs in order to develop a set of values for different vessel forms and decorative types. All values are expressed in relation to a fixed value of 1.00 used for the least expensive undecorated ware (CC ware). This analytical tool is used best in comparative studies between two or more assemblages that are nearly contemporaneous.



However, there are several drawbacks to interpretations made based on these data. These scales do not include all ceramic types, and some prices may not be used for comparison. The method of acquisition also must be taken into consideration; some items may have been inherited, handed down, or otherwise introduced into a household without having been purchased. Miller's economic scaling also does not include materials from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and may not be useful when analyzing collections from these time frames.

The interpretation of variety is based on the hypothesis that a household assemblage exhibiting a greater number of specialized vessels reflects greater wealth. Variety can be examined either by comparing the percentages of functional categories such as tableware, storage vessels, tea wares, and serving wares present in a given sub-assemblage, or by calculating the average number of vessels per form. The ceramic assemblages from Gott's Court presented inherent difficulties when these analytical tools were applied. All of the collections were relatively small, limiting the amount of information on which these analyses could be based. Determination of the quantity of vessels also was hindered by the character of the assemblages; most recovered ceramics were too fragmentary to identify the specific vessel forms represented, as required in calculating an economic scale (Miller 1985, 1990). Moreover, with the exception of the midden and the cellar, none of these assemblages could be associated conclusively with a particular household, as Miller (1985) did so effectively with the application of his initial analysis.

Qualitative analysis of the assemblages also was limited. Miller's indices rely on the ability to assign specific forms to ceramic fragments, and to compare those with manufacturers' price scales prepared for certain time periods. The necessarily general classification of the Gott's Court assemblages, and the estimated dates, both predating and post-dating Miller's scales, combined to limit interpretations based on these analyses. At best, the results of analysis for the ceramic sub-assemblage from Gott's Court may be utilized only to draw the most general conclusions about the economic and social status of its residents.

Ceramic Analysis: Gott's Court. Eighty-five of the 131 vessels identified from the Gott's Midden level were used to calculate the economic scaling values. The remainder of the vessels either were coarse storage vessels, serving containers, or unidentifiable vessel forms. Table 41 gives the number of vessels and the corresponding ceramic value for each form and decorative technique. The totals reflect the total number of vessels and the mean value for each form.

The overall ceramic value for the Gott's Court midden level was 2.06, and at least one example of each decorative technique was included in every category of vessel form. Plates and bowls accounted for 87 per cent of the assemblage, while teawares constituted only 13 per cent of the collection. Additionally, the majority of these forms consisted of decorated or molded types.

Ceramic Analysis: Privy 19A01. Ninety-nine of the 143 identified vessels from Feature 19A01 were used to determine the economic scale value for the privy. The remaining vessels were coarse storage vessels, serving containers, or unidentifiable vessel forms that are not used for the calculations. Table 42 gives the number of vessels and the corresponding ceramic value for each form and decorative technique. The totals reflect the total number of vessels and the mean value for each form. The scale value for the entire feature is 1.78, and the more expensive porcelains were found only as teaware, not as plates or bowls. This overall value of 1.78 is considerably less than the Gott's Midden value of 2.06. The differences are seen across the board since each vessel form had a higher comparative value for the Gott's Midden deposit than for the Feature 19A01 privy.

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TABLE 41. CERAMIC SCALING FOR THE GOTT'S COURT SAMPLE

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Provenience	Cups and Saucers	Plates	Bowls
Undecorated	5 (1.00)	9 (1.00)	6 (1.00)
Color/Gilt	1 (1.57)	19 (1.46)	12 (1.35)
Molded	1 (2.50)	8 (2.54)	6 (2.38)
Porcelain	4 (4.15)	7 (4.02)	7 (4.00)
Total	11 (2.33)	43 (1.98)	31 (2.08)

TABLE 42. CERAMIC SCALING FOR PRIVY 19A01, BALTIMORE

Provenience	Cups and Saucers	Plates	Bowls
Undecorated	19 (1.00)	5 (1.00)	5 (1.00)
Color/Gilt	21 (1.57)	10 (1.46)	14 (1.35)
Molded	6 (2.50)	4 (2.54)	4 (2.38)
Porcelain	11 (4.15)	0 (4.02)	0 (4.00)
Totals	57 (1.98)	19 (1.57)	23 (1.45)

### Interpretation of Ceramic Data

These indices alone would indicate that the households represented by the Gott's Midden assemblage had a relatively higher level of economic status than the household associated with Feature 19A01 at Camden Yards in Baltimore. However, historic documentation, informant interviews, and other archeological data indicate that this was not the case. The higher scaling for materials from Gott's Court may have been the result of several mitigating factors. The slightly later date range for this assemblage may have affected the values, since general ceramic prices continued to fall throughout the early twentieth century, making higher quality pieces available at lower comparative prices (Henry 1987:369).

Other factors that could have influenced the outcome of ceramic analysis should be considered when judging whether the economic scale value is indicative of the socio-economic class of the occupants. As has been shown, many residents of Gott's Court worked as domestics for wealthier families and higher status items could have found their way into the assemblage as "hand me downs." The oral history interviews conducted confirm that families received gifts from their employers from time to time. Not all ceramics found at a site represent purchases by the occupants.

The three vessel forms (teaware, plates, and bowls) each have their own scale values; cups and saucers usually are assigned the highest values, while bowls usually are ranked the lowest. Teawares traditionally are associated with higher socio-economic classes and as such exhibit a higher incidence of decorative types. Plates and bowls tend to be decorated less often and to be more utilitarian, with correspondingly lower scale values. Accordingly, the greatest scale differences are seen in the cup and saucer values when comparing sites from different status groups.

The Gott's Midden sample did not follow this pattern strictly since it had a higher value for bowls (2.08) than for plates (1.98). This discrepancy can be explained by the tendency to under-represent teawares and to over-represent other hollow wares when only small, relatively unidentifiable fragments of the vessels are found. Moreover, although most bowls serve a strictly utilitarian function, some can be status or display items and thus will increase the bowl category value.

Cups and saucers represented 58 per cent of the Privy 19A01 collection, far more than the 13 percent in the Gott's Court deposit. One explanation for this difference is the possible under-representation of teawares in the Gott's Court collection. Another explanation is that the households may not have been as far apart in socio-economic standing as the scale values would imply when viewed alone. The value for Feature 19A01 was lower than that for Gott's Court, but the collection contained a larger percentage of higher status teawares.

More utilitarian vessel forms, compared to the numbers of cups and saucers, were in the Gott's Court assemblage, but all hollow ware forms were found in more expensive decorated or molded types at Gott's Court. This suggests that plates and bowls played a larger role in display or status-related functions, and that serving a meal to guests superseded any formal functions connected with tea or coffee. This shift would account for the creation of an assemblage like that at Gott's Court where a larger variety of forms are found in the high status porcelains meant for food service.

### **Conclusions**

The rapidly changing character of urban life during the first quarter of the twentieth century was reflected in the nature of the archeological record from Gott's Court. The combination of participation in local and national commercial consumer markets, along with a continued strong dependence on family and community for goods and services was apparent in the inclusion of commercially prepared foods and remedies along with home preparations. The change to a smaller variety of standardized meat cuts acquired from the local butcher also indicated growing participation in a commercial market.

The transitional nature of this period also was reflected in the ceramic assemblage from Gott's Court. Although many of the individual pieces were decorated and would have been considered high status wares, mass production was bringing down the prices of many types of wares by the early twentieth century, making them more readily available and affordable. The higher incidence of these goods in Gott's Court reflects changing patterns of consumer behavior. The relative lack of traditional storage vessels corresponded with the very high incidence of machine-made bottle and jar glass present in the assemblage. The nature of these sub-assemblages shows that traditional storage vessels were being replaced by glass bottles and jars; these were inexpensive to produce and numerous enough to be discarded instead of being re-used.

The presence of the sheet midden reflected the gradual shifts in urban sanitation that were occurring at the turn of the century. Although some Eastern cities had instituted regular sanitation services, such services remained sporadic and inconsistent in many areas. The lack of regular sanitation services at Gott's Court placed the responsibility of disposal of coal ash and household waste to the individual or family. These circumstances resulted in a ubiquitous, although intermittent, sheet midden of coal and coal ash across the area, one which developed as a result of disposal of these materials in the small, enclosed rear yards of the Gott's Court complex.

In addition to being very community oriented, neighborhood residents depended on family connections for social and economic support. Many had relatives outside of the city that would supply home-grown meats and produce. Although most meats were acquired commercially, some still came from relatives or friends outside the city. Dietary information reflected a diet that consisted largely of cost-efficient cuts of pork or beef, mostly roast portions, occasionally supplemented by more expensive cuts and locally available shellfish and seafood.

Consumers in the neighborhood also had access to local and national markets for goods and services. Both local and national producers and distributors were represented in the artifact assemblage, although nationally marketed materials represented a small percentage of the collection. This participation in the consumer market was supplemented by preparation of home remedies and preserves.

When compared with Privy 19A01 in Baltimore, both similarities and differences were noted. Both assemblages represented households occupied by people in low-income manual labor and service-related jobs; both participated in a market equally dependent on local and national producers; and both evidenced the rapid growth of commercial preparation of foods, especially meats. The occupants of Gott's Court showed a greater dependence on cost-efficient cuts of pork, occasionally supplemented by more expensive cuts of pork or beef.

Although both groups were active at a time when a decrease in ceramic prices made a wider variety of ceramics more available and affordable, the collection from Gott's Court indicated a trend towards family-style service of meals, rather than tea service. This was evidenced by a decrease in the number of tea wares and an increase in the number of decorated serving wares. This shift resulted in a higher CC index for Gott's Court that may not reflect an actual difference in socio-economic status. Finally, a gradual decline in the socio-economic status of the residents of Gott's Court can be discerned in both the faunal and ceramic assemblages from the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century collections.

## CHAPTER VII

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report presents the results of archeological investigations of the Gott's Court Parking Facility in Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. This project was undertaken from October 1991 through February 1992 by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., of Frederick, Maryland on behalf of the City of Annapolis. The project area encompassed an approximately three-acre parking lot, located in the center of the block formed by West, Northwest, and Calvert Streets. A partially underground parking facility is planned for the area to replace existing surface parking. This survey was required pursuant to Article 83B, Sections 5-617 and 5-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

#### General Historical Background

The Gott's Court Parking Facility footprint lies within Lots 67, 68, and 70 of James Stoddert's 1718 survey of Annapolis (Figure 6a). These lots originally were surveyed for Charles Carroll of Annapolis. Documentary research revealed no evidence of development during the first quarter of the eighteenth century; however, transient households conceivably could have been established on the property without the consent of the absentee landlord.

Initial development of these lots began along West Street, which served as the main land approach to the city. Throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, additional dwellings and businesses were established along West Street; the testing area probably encompassed the rear yard areas of these substantial residences. Successful craftsmen and local politicians resided in these buildings.

Throughout the nineteenth century, the development of the block remained concentrated along West Street, although Calvert and Northwest Streets also experienced some residential construction. Not all residents owned their houses and businesses; however, most inhabitants of the block occupied the property for extended periods, forming a stable population base.

By 1878, the original lot configuration of the Stoddert survey had been obliterated; the large commercial/residential parcels of the eighteenth century had given way to smaller, narrower urban lots through subdivision and sale. Although no primary structures stood within the project area during the late nineteenth century, two stables operated in the southern portion of the parking garage footprint. The larger of these stood behind the Western Hotel, formerly known as Hunter's Tavern. A smaller stable stood in the northwestern corner of the yard behind an adjacent building. Additionally, the rear yard of a livery stable located at 22 Calvert Street extended into the southwestern corner of the parking garage footprint. Development of the block remained balanced between residential and commercial development through the late 1800s.

The central portion of the block was not developed officially until 1907, when Winson Gott purchased the parcel from the Annapolis Land and Improvement Company. By 1908, two rows of frame dwellings divided by an alley stood within the interior of the block; a large stable stood southeast of these dwellings. The architectural and functional configuration of the testing area remained relatively stable throughout the mid-twentieth century. During the early 1950s, Gott's Court was torn down and replaced by a paved parking lot. The Arundel Center was constructed on the northwestern corner of the block during the 1960s, replacing commercial and residential development along much of Calvert and Northwest Streets.

## Research Design and Methodology

Research objectives established for the Gott's Court study included the recovery of archival and archeological data relevant to four chronological periods and three historic themes presented in the *Maryland Comprehensive Preservation Plan*; the recovery of an expanded data base to support specific research objectives established by the City of Annapolis; and, the expansion of previous archeological investigations of the twentieth century African-American residential enclave known as Gott's Court.

Preliminary archival studies undertaken for the present project documented a span of occupation for the project area from the first third of the eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Historic maps, photographs, and deed research were utilized to determine the highest probability areas for extant resources that would provide a representative sample of cultural material from all time periods, and that would address the research objectives.

Field strategies adopted for the project were designed to provide information about the specific research objectives referenced above. Testing strategies also were influenced by the results of preliminary archival research and of previous archeological investigations in the vicinity of the project area. These previous studies had established that: (1) parcels in the vicinity of the Gott's Court project area first were occupied and developed during the middle third of the eighteenth century; (2) eighteenth and nineteenth century deposits and features remained intact within backyard lots on this block; (3) eighteenth century occupation levels would be found between two and four feet below modern grade; and, (4) the potential for prehistoric cultural resources in this area was low.

The final locations of all trenches and excavation units were determined in consultation with members of the archeological staff of the Maryland Historical Trust and of the Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning.

### Field Investigations

Field investigations were undertaken in two stages, utilizing a combination of three excavation methods: backhoe trenching, manual excavation of test units, and feature testing. During Stage I, 15 backhoe trenches and 15 5 x 5 ft test units were excavated to define the extent and integrity of the archeological record in the project area. Based on Stage I results, additional trenches and units were excavated during Stage II to investigate previously untested areas, or to examine more intensively features or areas with high artifact concentrations. A total of 20 trenches and 25 test units, within which all or part of 100 features were examined and recorded, were excavated during the field investigations.

These 100 features could be classified into five general categories: architectural or construction-related features; soil features; natural features such as tree root stains, and rodent disturbances; and pet burials. Feature 0801, a well, was considered separately. Information on the provenience, age, quantity, and associations of artifacts and features indicated a pattern of land use that corresponded closely to the lot boundaries and other spatial divisions throughout the occupation of the block. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, activity focused on the perimeter of the block, especially within the lots that fronted on West Street. The central portion of the block remained undeveloped, and it was used only sporadically until Gott's Court was constructed there in 1907.

### Analysis

A representative sample of the cultural materials recovered from three general contexts was selected for intensive analysis. The three contexts selected were: (1) Features 1103 (the cellar) and 1305/1311 (the kitchen midden), which represented eighteenth century occupation in the project area;

(2) Feature 0801 (the well), associated with a nineteenth century occupation episode in the project area; and (3) the sheet midden associated with the twentieth century occupation of Gott's Court. Supplementary archival research was conducted for the lots immediately surrounding these features, and detailed ceramic, faunal, and botanical analyses were performed for cultural materials recovered from each feature. Soils from each feature also were analyzed chemically to determine the levels of potassium, calcium, and phosphorus contained in the samples.

## Results of Analyses

### Eighteenth Century Cellar (Feature 1103) and Midden (1305/1311)

Feature 1103. Archival evidence originally suggested that this feature was associated with the mid-eighteenth century residential and commercial development of Parcel 67 by John Golder. This unlined, unfloored rectangular depression, located in what would have been the rear yard area of Golder's residential and commercial lot, encompassed an area of approximately 2.68<sup>2</sup> m, and was approximately 0.6 m deep. There was no evidence of a bulkhead entrance into the cellar. Analysis of the contents of the single post hole adjacent to this cellar feature appeared to date the post hole as an unassociated nineteenth century landscape feature. The earliest 'floor' of the feature was composed of hard-packed silty sand, over which several lenses of windblown soils had been deposited. The open feature subsequently had been filled in several discrete, stratigraphically distinct episodes, resulting in a smaller pit feature. Simultaneously, the feature was re-excavated, creating a second pit feature slightly north of the first. The feature fill itself contained artifacts extending from the early eighteenth century through the early nineteenth century, although earlier eighteenth century artifacts predominated.

Analysis of the faunal and ethnobotanical assemblage from the cellar fill revealed the diversity and the availability of protein in the eighteenth century diet, particularly from those resources that would have been readily available from the adjacent Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Mammal species were utilized most frequently, with two species, pig and cattle, supplying the major portion of the meat diet. Domestic and wild fowl, including chickens, ducks, geese, and pigeons, also were consumed, as were fish, shellfish, and several different species of turtle.

Wood and seeds comprised the two categories of plant remains recovered from this cellar fill; the most frequently identified species of wood included pine and red oak. The majority of seeds were identified as pigweed, a non-cultigen; the remainder could not be identified.

A functionally diverse artifact assemblage containing architectural, kitchen-related, personal, clothing, tobacco, and miscellaneous artifacts was recovered from the fill of the feature. Architectural materials included both cut and hand wrought nails; window glass; brick; red earthenware roofing tiles; and mortar. The presence of substantial amounts of architectural debris indicates that at least part of this fill resulted from the demolition or the renovation of one or more structures. The cut nails were contained only within the upper levels of the fill, suggesting that most of the feature was filled during the eighteenth century.

Analysis of the ceramic and pipestem sub-assemblages further refined the temporal identification of the feature fill. Bore diameter analysis of the 12 pipe stem fragments recovered from this feature yielded a date of 1748, while the Mean Ceramic Date calculated for the fill was 1734. Ceramics associated with occupations during the second quarter of the eighteenth century, including tin-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Buckley and North Devon Gravel-Tempered wares, Staffordshire Slipwares, and British Brown stonewares, and early Chinese export porcelains, formed the bulk of the ceramic sub-assemblage. The few sherds of creamware, pearlware, and Westerwald Sprigged stoneware, all recovered from the upper levels, represent ceramic types that are characteristic of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century sites.



Seventy-one distinct identifiable vessels were derived from the ceramic sub-assembly. Most of the identifiable vessel forms were individual hollow ware serving pieces, such as mugs, bowls, or teacups, or the pitchers, jugs, jars, milk pans, and pots associated with food preparation and storage; few flatwares were present. Several large fragments of a very large redware storage jar were removed from the upper levels of the feature fill.

The majority of glass fragments, very few of which were recovered from the lower levels of the feature, were identified as non-machine-made. Free or mold-blown glass, manufactured using a sand-tipped pontil, accounted for a substantial portion of the glass sub-assembly. No machine-made bottle glass was present in the feature fill.

Other materials of note included a wig curler and a pewter cuff link marked "IG" or "JG." The cuff link was found within the fill at a depth of between 112 and 122 cmbs, in association with other artifacts that dated from the second quarter of the eighteenth century; a mean ceramic date of 1738.8 was calculated for this level. The presence of this marked artifact appears to substantiate the association of this feature with the occupation of Lots 67 and 68 by the Golder family beginning in the mid-eighteenth century, as suggested by the documentary evidence.

The feature itself may have been a below-ground storage area associated with a superstructure of unknown dimensions and function, or a trash pit. It probably was located within the rear-yard area of one or more of the residential/commercial buildings that were constructed along West Street on John Golder's property during the early to middle eighteenth century. The feature probably stood open for a brief time before fill deliberately was deposited within it in several discrete episodes. Both the mean ceramic date and the mean pipestem date from the fill of this feature, combined with the presence of small amounts of later ceramic types and cut nails within its upper levels, suggest that most of the fill matrix was deposited during the early to middle eighteenth century.

Feature 1305/1311. This sheet midden was identified in the eastern portion of the testing area, approximately 100 ft from the previously discussed rectangular pit. Extending from 95-112 cmbs, this feature was located stratigraphically on the same level as the top of the rectangular pit. The horizontal and vertical provenience of this midden feature placed it within the same lot as the cellar, and within the same general time frame.

Kitchen-related materials from this feature included ceramics, glass, and a relatively large faunal assemblage. However, flotation samples taken from this feature produced few botanical specimens, and therefore yielded minimal ethnobotanical information. Only ten fragments of plant remains were present, including four fragments of wood from red oak, and six goosefoot seeds. The absence of botanical data suggests that, although the midden was associated with domestic activities, it was not a primary disposal area for food remains.

The faunal collection recovered from this feature contained mammal, bird, and fish bones; mammalian species represented included pig, cow, and caprid. The bones in this sub-assembly had been modified primarily by weathering, although evidence of carnivore and rodent gnawing and of butchering also was present. Only 42 bones exhibited evidence of butchering. Butchering methods represented in the faunal assemblage included cutting, chopping, and shearing; no sawn bones, a butchering technique typical of the nineteenth century, were noted in the assemblage. The predominance of weathering in the faunal assemblage substantiates the persistence of this deposit as a surface sheet midden.

The ceramic sub-assembly derived from this feature exhibited several patterns similar to those noted in Feature 1103, the rectangular pit. Tin-glazed earthenware was by far the most prevalent ceramic type. Other early eighteenth-century ceramics included Chinese export porcelain; redware; white salt glazed stoneware; refined and coarse earthenwares such as Staffordshire Manganese, North Devon

Gravel Tempered, Staffordshire Slipware, and Buckley; and imported stonewares such as Westerwald and British Brown. As in Feature 1103, creamware and pearlware were present in small quantities in the upper portions of the stratum. However, unlike Feature 1103, both domestic stonewares and whitewares also were present in the upper portions of the stratum.

Based on a sample of 51 vessel fragments, a mean ceramic date of 1753.5, and a mean vessel date of 1751 were calculated for this feature. These dates were slightly later than those calculated for the cellar, and they reflect the presence of the later domestic stonewares and whitewares within the assemblage. The vertical compression of these chronologically diverse ceramic types within a relatively thin midden level suggests that this surface was continuously open and subjected to traffic during both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The similarity of ceramic types within the two assemblages, however, suggests that both the pit feature and the surface midden represent approximately the same period of site occupation.

The minimum vessel count (MNV) calculated for Feature 1305/1311 produced 69 vessels, nine of which were flatwares and 60 of which were hollow forms. Specific forms could be determined for only a few examples; these included a Westerwald tankard; a white salt glazed stoneware plate with Dot, Diaper, and Basket motif; one redware and two Chinese export porcelain bowls; a tin-glazed earthenware cup; and two saucers of Chinese export porcelain and pearlware. The kitchen glass sub-assemblage consisted primarily of fragments identified as non-machine-made; a much smaller quantity of table glass and identifiable mold-blown glass also was present. Personal items from this assemblage included a brass button, a metal utensil handle, and two tobacco pipe stems.

Taken together, the contents of the sheet midden and of the rectangular pit reflect the economic status of the Golder household. Both the ceramic and the faunal assemblages bespeak a relatively high socio-economic status. The bone assemblage contained a predominance of less cost-effective and more expensive meat cuts. The Golder family also had access to a wider market for durable goods; the ceramic assemblage suggests that family members were able to take full advantage of the expanding international consumer market, and to purchase luxury ceramics such as Chinese export porcelain. Given the rapid commercial and political growth of Annapolis in the years before the Revolution, and given Golder's commercial connections, such expensive items would have been readily available.

### **Calvert Street Well**

The nineteenth century well-like feature was identified in the west-central portion of the project area, within the boundary of Lot 68 surveyed for Charles Carroll of Annapolis. Documentary research failed to uncover any evidence of development on this lot during the early eighteenth century. Although eighteenth century descriptions of Lots 67, 68, and 69 referred to dwelling houses and tenements on the property, such structural development probably was concentrated along the West Street corridor, and did not extend along Calvert Street. Feature 0801, interpreted as a well, is located north of present-day 54-56 West Street.

John Hicks, a free man of color, occupied the West Street property by 1811; in that year, John Golder and others filed an ejection suit against Hicks. The following year, the court determined that Hicks was the rightful occupant of the property. In 1815, after John Hicks' death, the court awarded ownership rights to his widow, Henny Hicks, who continued to occupy the premises. After her death in 1820, the property passed to Thomas Harris, and in 1829, Louis Gassoway purchased the property and divided the lot. Some of these subsequent property divisions created residential and commercial properties that subsequently fronted on Calvert Street until well into the twentieth century. Development of the rear yards of these Calvert Street properties may have affected the well area. Moreover, between 1907 and 1908, that part of the project area containing the well also may have been affected by the development of Gott's Court within the interior of the block. By 1921, backyard sheds associated with the Gott's Court

rowhouses lined the rear boundaries of the Calvert Street lots. After the destruction of Gott's Court during the twentieth century, and the subsequent paving of the interior of the block, a county parking lot covered the vicinity of the well.

This feature, at the extreme western perimeter of the project area, was excavated to a depth of 296 cmbs. Soils within the feature consisted of a series of at least five fill layers and lenses, each representing a specific filling or reuse episode. A total of 1,157 artifacts were retained from this feature. Most of the assemblage represented kitchen and architectural materials; only 87 items could be classified into the remaining functional groups.

Faunal analysis was conducted for both large and small bones and for the 81 shells recovered from the well feature. In common with the material recovered from Feature 1103, these faunal remains included mammal, bird, and fish bones; both wild and domestic species were represented. One major difference between the faunal assemblages from Feature 0801 and Feature 1103 was represented by the nine bones from a diamondback terrapin and 68 bones from other species of turtle that were recovered primarily from the upper levels of the feature. When the sample of shells and shell fragments was analyzed for origin and seasonality, the resulting pattern closely reflected that established for the shells retained from both the eighteenth century cellar and its associated kitchen midden.

However, despite the basic similarities in faunal material, the ceramics and the glass from the well assemblage clearly evidenced a nineteenth century date range for the fill within Feature 0801. Most of the ceramics were white-bodied wares, primarily pearlware, followed by creamware and whiteware; red earthenwares and domestic brown stonewares were the next most common ceramics in this sub-assemblage. The majority of identifiable ceramic vessel forms were hollow wares, although the proportion of flatware vessels [e.g., plates, platters, etc.] was greater than had been present in the earlier eighteenth century assemblages. The ceramics from this feature yielded a mean ceramic date of 1814.94, consistent with the original interpretation of this feature as being primarily of nineteenth century origin. The increase in the number of flatwares reflects a trend towards individual place settings that accompanied the development of mass-produced white-bodied wares and the growth in popularity of tea and tea wares.

Other types of artifacts were less informative and less plentiful. For example, most of the glass recovered from the fill was non-machine-made, table, or mold-blown glass; machine-made bottle glass was present only in very small quantities in the upper portions of the feature. The presence of machine-made bottle glass in this portion of the feature indicated a post-1898 final filling date. Neither botanical analysis of soil flotation samples, nor chemical analysis of soil samples taken from areas adjacent to or in the vicinity of the feature, showed any significant concentrations of chemicals or ethnobotanical material.

### **Gott's Court**

The Gott's Court midden was identified within the interior of the block, which remained essentially free from primary development until 1907, when the Gott's Court complex of attached rowhouses was built in this area. The residents of Gott's Court were African-Americans who rented their homes. On the average, between four and five people occupied each dwelling, although one household contained 10 residents. The larger households displayed characteristics typical of extended families, where grandchildren and affines often occupied the same residence as a nuclear family. Eleven of these households also contained one or more boarders among their residents. Renters continued to occupy Gott's Court until the mid-twentieth century. In 1952, the City of Annapolis purchased the property and razed the structures to provide space for a paved parking lot.

Oral history interviews documented the social and economic fabric of the Gott's Court neighborhood and augmented the archeological record. These interviews illustrated how Gott's Court emerged during the early twentieth century as a product of a segregated city. The West Street corridor became the nucleus of a self-contained neighborhood with its own commercial and social facilities. Furthermore, segregation imposed certain economic constraints on the neighborhood and its residents. Few well-paying positions were available to African-Americans, so the residents of Gott's Court generally held low-paying service-oriented or unskilled laborer jobs. Low incomes dictated the need for low-rent housing of the type provided by Gott's Court.

Although electricity was available in the neighborhood by the early twentieth century, one interviewee (Gibson 1992) recalled that many area houses lacked indoor lighting. There were cold-water sinks in many houses, but hot water apparently was not a common feature of homes in the vicinity of the project area. Many dwellings also lacked indoor toilets; their residents utilized instead outdoor privies that were cleaned out periodically or outdoor flush toilets (Gibson 1992; Chew 1992).

The matrix identified as the Gott's Court sheet midden consisted of a high percentage of coal, coal ash, and clinkers mixed with very dark grayish brown loose, coarse, sandy soils, ranging from 10 to 50 cm in thickness. Based on several observations, this deposit was identified as a primary refuse scatter. A sample of materials, selected to recover a diverse representative sample of the sheet midden contents from the entire testing area, was taken from the sheet midden. The recovered artifacts and ecofacts were subjected to intensive analyses, including examination of botanical and faunal materials for data about foodways, and analysis of historic ceramics and glass for type, age, function, and distributional patterns.

Faunal analysis of the contents of the twentieth century sheet midden provided an insight into the consumption patterns of the low-income African-American residents of this segregated area. As expected, cost-efficient cuts of beef (i.e., the forearm and shoulder area) formed the bulk of the protein diet for the Gott's Court residents. Moreover, pig bones dominated the faunal assemblage, in direct contrast to faunal assemblages associated with the eighteenth and early nineteenth century features on the site.

A minimum of 117 vessels were recovered from the Gott's Court sheet midden feature. As would be expected from an early twentieth century context, ironstone and whiteware were the predominant ceramic types. Of the 117 vessels, 61 were hollow wares, and 50 were flatwares; vessel forms for the remaining discrete sherds, which were identified as individual vessels on the basis of their combination of material and decoration, could not be assigned. The majority of vessels that could be assigned a specific form were those intended for individual settings, including plates, saucers, cups, and bowls. Serving vessels included platters, casseroles, and tureens, each represented by one vessel; storage vessels were represented by three jug or jar fragments.

The very large quantity of materials associated with this sheet midden, especially the machine-made bottle glass, reflected the trend to mass production and distribution of foodstuffs and household goods. Simultaneously, access to quantities of disposable goods seems to have been developing at a faster pace than was the establishment of efficient and cost-effective means of waste disposal. As a result, midden buildup of substantial proportions was to be expected in the Gott's Court Parking Garage Site.

## Conclusions

The objectives of these investigations were to conduct evaluative field testing and data recovery to mitigate the impacts of the proposed parking facility. Project objectives were addressed through a combination of archival and field investigations. In addition to obtaining data pertaining to four periods

and three themes included in the *Maryland Comprehensive Preservation Plan*, presented in Chapter II, investigations within the project area were to address four previously defined research questions for archeological projects conducted in the City of Annapolis: 1) the evolution of the landscape and the town plan; 2) the economic development of the city; 3) the structuring and restructuring of wealth in Annapolis society; and, 4) the segmentation and fragmentation of Annapolis society as reflected in its material culture.

The data from these investigations were analyzed to develop an understanding of the use-history of the area through the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Although the primary focus was the occupation of Gott's Court during the early twentieth century, excavations validated the preliminary historical hypothesis that the interior of the Gott's Court block retained undisturbed archeological data that could clarify domestic and cultural activities throughout Annapolitan history.

The results of analysis of the location, associations, and contents of the 100 features indicated a pattern of activity that reflected the evolution of the plan of this block. The data obtained from these investigations have augmented and clarified the interpretation of the larger economic development and evolution of the town plan (Questions 1 and 2). This evolution emphasized early development of the West Street commercial corridor, within large town lots intended for mixed residential and commercial/industrial use. As Annapolis grew, the West Street corridor became very attractive to merchants and tradesmen who invested substantial time and money in the area during the latter portions of the eighteenth century, and the very early nineteenth century.

The data accumulated through archeological and archival research for the Gott's Court project document that this particular section of Annapolis first was surveyed and occupied during the early eighteenth century, late in the Settlement Period (1634-1750). After initial surveying, the neighborhood in the vicinity of the project area somewhat followed the basic patterns associated with Maryland's period of Rural Agrarian Intensification and Town Development (1750-1815). During the early nineteenth century, as fortunes of the town declined, little additional growth took place within the block.

During the period of Agricultural-Industrial Intensification (1815-1870), many of the large town lots were subdivided and used for combined residential and commercial activities. The location of the project area at the Annapolis end of a major road drew traffic and generated continuing commercial activities. This activity was reflected partially in the number of taverns and liveries that operated in the neighborhood, and within the project block; at one time three livery stables of varying sizes occupied space within the block.

By the period of Industrial Dominance (1870-1930), most of the establishments on the periphery of the block had become commercial, and the interior of the block had been converted to low-rent housing. Within the span of two centuries, the spatial organization and the function of the Gott's Court neighborhood had been transformed. The former pattern of spacious single-family residences on large lots gradually changed to a combination of commercial and residential use. Multi-family dwellings on long narrow lots became the norm, as the project area, on the periphery of the urban core during the eighteenth century, was drawn into the mainstream of downtown Annapolis during the nineteenth century.

Analysis of the material culture from two centuries of occupation (ca. 1750-1950) within this block has created an additional data base that can promote understanding of the processes that historically have governed the structuring and restructuring of wealth within the City (Question 3). The Gott's Court archeological data reflect the relative comfort and wide access to international markets that the more affluent merchants and craftsmen of late eighteenth century Annapolis enjoyed. Analysis of faunal and ceramic materials has shown that these occupants took advantage of access to a variety of foods and goods from diverse sources. Their dietary patterns included a range of high- and low-efficiency foods from both domestic and wild sources. Ceramic analysis has indicated a relatively high economic status, or at least access to the goods generally associated with that status.

The results of analysis also suggest that, as the process of nineteenth century urbanization altered land-use patterns in the project area, the block, with its smaller lots, attracted less affluent residents whose standard of living appears to have suffered a decline, in comparison with the lifestyle enjoyed by the area's eighteenth century residents. Faunal analysis indicated that as affluence declined, so did the variety and of food sources, with a corresponding rise in the cost-efficiency of food sources. Ceramic analysis indicated that although access to more affluent goods declined, the number of goods represented in the archeological record increased. This trend reflected the growth of mass production of household goods that continued throughout the nineteenth century.

Finally, as land became scarcer within the urban core of Annapolis, vacant property such as that on the interior of the project area became too expensive to lie unutilized. Therefore, it was developed densely, and rented to occupants of lower economic status. Their lack of affluence was apparent from the quantity and quality of materials, especially of the ceramics and glass, as well as the type, quantity and quality of protein foods consumed by residents of the block. The research design for this project included an in depth look at the socioeconomic status of the occupants of Gott's Court. Analysis of archeological materials, combined with informant interviews, and archival data, revealed a low income community that, as a result of segregation, functioned as a separate entity within the larger urban context. The quality of life within this community was exhibited in both the archeological record, and the informant interviews. The segmentation and fragmentation of Annapolitan society (Question 4) is clearly reflected in the oral histories and background data pertaining to the occupation of Gott's Court at the turn of the century. The oral histories present an interesting picture of the perception African Americans had of their place and role in Annapolitan society during the first half of the twentieth century.

The quantity and integrity of the materials and features recorded as a result of these investigations indicates that the archeological deposits collectively contain valuable data that will contribute to our understanding and interpretation of the history and development of the City of Annapolis, and of the neighborhood. As such these resources are potentially significant as contributing elements to the Annapolis Historic District under Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 a-d).

Additionally, many of these resources individually contain valuable information concerning eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century domestic and commercial activities and land use patterns. In particular, the Eighteenth Century Cellar (Feature 1103) and Midden (Feature 1305/11), the Calvert Street Well (Feature 0801), and the Gott's Court Sheet Midden all contain potentially significant data that illustrate socioeconomic status and domestic and commercial activities for their individual contexts and time periods. As has been shown, these resources, individually and collectively reflect the growth and development of the project area, and its immediate neighborhood, both as separate entities, and as part of the larger social and economic development of the City of Annapolis.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., would like to acknowledge numerous individuals and agencies who provided timely assistance and support during the implementation of the Gott's Court project. Mr. Emory Harrison, of the Department of Public Works of the City of Annapolis provided invaluable logistical assistance throughout the project. The staff of the Maryland Historical Trust also provided guidance, support, and consultation; in particular, Ms. Elizabeth Cole provided valuable direction during the early phases of the project.

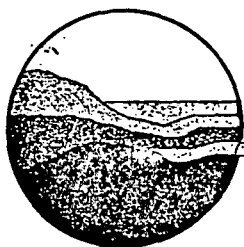
The Rev. Robert Powell, Rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, made available parish church records and directed us to residents of the former Gott's Court neighborhood. Mr. Winson G. Gott Jr. provided information pertaining to his father, the early developer of Gott's Court. Ms. Yvonne Hardy, Collections Manager at the Banneker-Douglass Museum, and Ms. Hannah Kaiser, graduate student at the University of Maryland, also provided research assistance. Special thanks are extended to Mrs. Marjorie Gibson and Mrs. Mary Chew for sharing their first-hand experiences and personal recollections of Gott's Court and of the African-American community in Annapolis. We also wish to thank Ms. Mame Warren of the Hall of Records for assisting us in identifying historic photographs of the area; Ms. Jean Russo of Historic Annapolis for sharing her extensive research on Gott's Court; and Ms. Marian Craig and Mr. George Logan of Archaeology in Annapolis for permitting us to view collections previously excavated from the vicinity of Gott's Court. Dr. James Adomanis, of the Anne Arundel County Schools, arranged the school site tours. As always, we wish to thank the staffs of the Maryland Historical Trust, the Maryland Historical Society, the Hall of Records, and the Geography and Maps Division of the Library of Congress for providing research material.

At Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Dr. R. Christopher Goodwin served as the principal investigator. Suzanne Sanders, served as project manager. Field investigations were supervised by Cynthia Whitley, M.A.; Colby Child, Kathy Federline, Tim Silva, Ronda Ulrath, Christy Leeson, and Pamela Crane assisted in the completion of field investigations. Michelle Moran, B.A. conducted the primary archival investigations and informant interviews. Martha Williams, M.A., M. Ed., prepared the preliminary research design, and supervised and conducted public interpretation activities, and edited the report. Dr. David Landon analyzed faunal materials from the site, and wrote those portions of the text. Dr. Emlyn Myers analyzed tin-glazed materials from the site; Justine Woodard conducted botanical analyses. Theresa Reimer supervised laboratory analysis of the artifacts from the site. Graphics for this report were prepared by Bethany M. Usher, and the report was produced by Sharon Little and Marcalene Moxley.

**APPENDIX I**

**MARYLAND STATE SITE FORM**

# MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM



Maryland Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Archeology

## Maryland Geological Survey

2300 St. Paul Street  
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 AP52

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

### A. Designation

1. County: City of Annapolis

2. Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Site Name: Gott's Court

4. Site Type (check all applicable):

☐ Prehistoric  
☒ Historic  
☐ Unknown

5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 7

### B. Location

6. USGS 7.5'

Quad-  
range(s):

Annapolis

(Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site

Zone: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Easting: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Northing: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Physiographic Province (check one):

☐ Allegheny Plateau  
☐ Ridge and Valley  
☐ Great Valley  
☐ Blue Ridge

☐ Lancaster/Frederick Lowland  
☐ Eastern Piedmont  
☒ Western Shore Coastal Plain  
☐ Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

11. Nearest Water  
Source:

College Creek

12. 2nd Nearest Water  
Source:

Spas Creek

13. 3rd Nearest Water  
Source:

Seyvern River

14. 4th Nearest Water  
Source:

Back Creek



## BASIC DATA FORM

## C. Environmental Data

## 15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ocean                                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Stream/River |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estuarine Bay/Tidal River | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Swamp                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal or Marsh                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake or Pond                       |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Spring                             |

16. Distance from closest surface water: 914.4 meters (or 3000 feet)

## 17. SCS Typology

## 18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain             | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat          | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace                | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace           | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope              | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:           |

## 19. Slope

20. Elevation: 12.19 meters (or 40 feet) above sea level

## 21. Land use at site when last field checked:

(check all applicable)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled        | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till              | <input type="checkbox"/> Military                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested      | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged       | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture              | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial           | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other:         |
|   | <u>Parking Lot</u>                                 |

Date

## 22. Condition of Site (check all applicable):

☐ UNDISTURBED☐ DISTURBED☐ Plowed☐ Eroded☒ Graded/Contoured☐ Collected☐ Vandalized☐ Dredged☐ Other:

DESTROYED

☐ minor (0-10%)☒ moderate (10-60%)☐ major (60-99%)☐ total (100%)☐ % unknown☐ UNKNOWN

Date

## 23. Additional Comments on Environment:

Urban, Commercial

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

☐ Lithics  
☐ Ceramics  
☐ Shell Midden  
☐ Unknown  
☐ Other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

HISTORIC

☐ Cemetery  
☐ Domestic:  
☒ urban  
☐ rural  
☐ Educational  
☐ Industrial:  
☐ urban  
☐ rural  
☐ Military  
☐ Religious  
☐ Water Transportation  
☐ Unknown  
☐ Other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ UNKNOWN

25. Site Type B (check one):

☒ Terrestrial

☐ Underwater

☐ Bo

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

☐ Unknown  
  
☐ Paleoindian  
☐ Archaic  
☐ Early Archaic  
☐ Middle Archaic  
☐ Late Archaic  
☐ Woodland  
☐ Early Woodland  
☐ Middle Woodland  
☐ Late Woodland

HISTORIC

☐ Unknown  
  
17th century  
☐ 1630-1675  
☐ 1675-1720  
18th century  
☒ 1720-1780  
☒ 1780-1820  
19th century  
☒ 1820-1860  
☒ 1860-1900  
20th century  
☒ 1900-1930  
☒ post 1930

☐ UNKNOWN

☐ CONTACT

27. State Plan  
Themes:

28. Site length: 60 meters (or 196.8 feet)

29. Site width: 50 meters (or 164 feet)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?

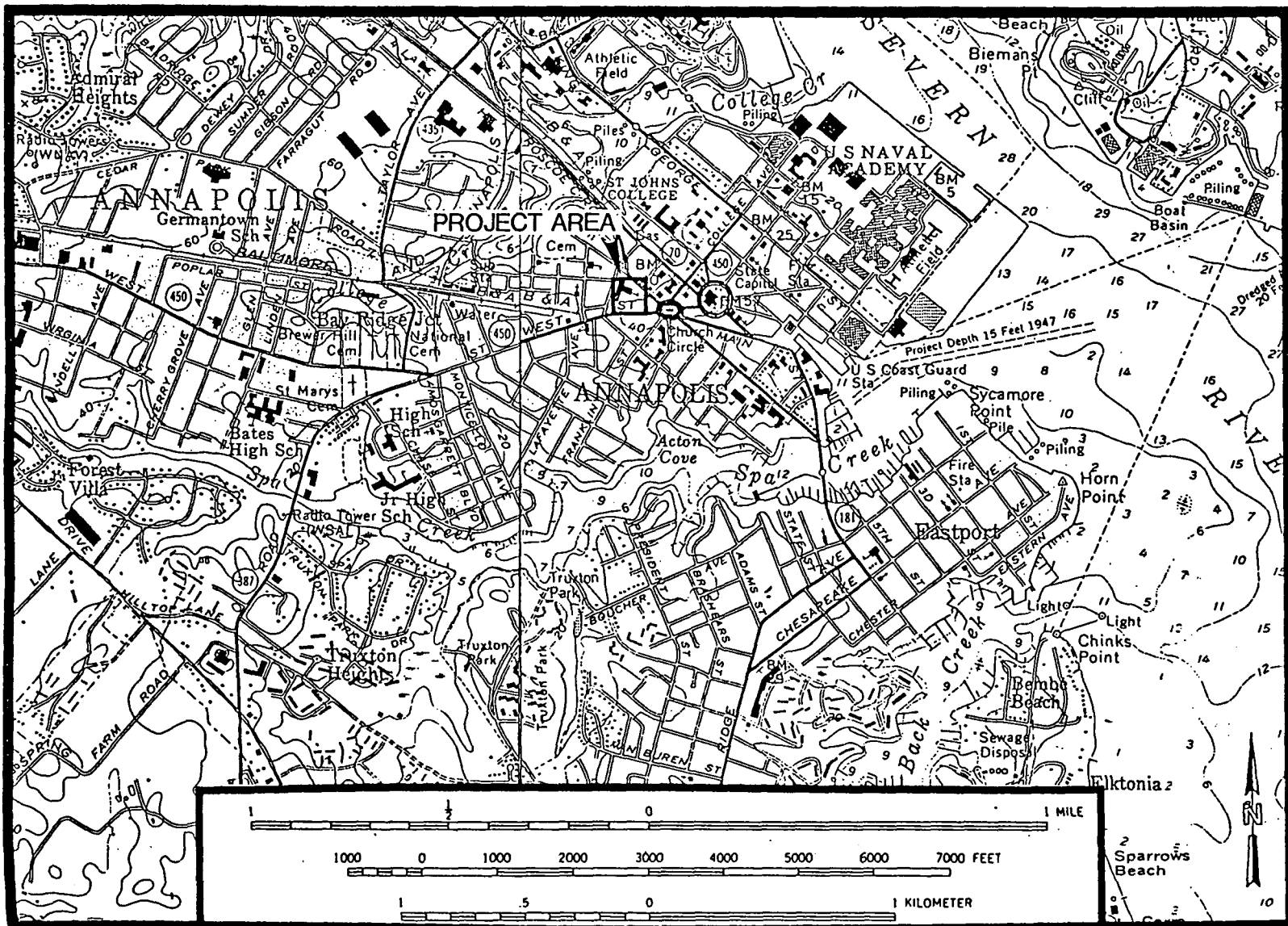
☐ Yes  
☒ No  
☐ Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?

☒ Yes  
☐ No  
☐ Unknown

## BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow.



E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

☐ Prehistoric  
☒ Historic  
☐ Submerged  
☐ Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

☐ Private  
☒ Public  
☐ Unknown

34. Owner: City of Annapolis

Address:

Phone:

Date:

35. Tenant:

Address:

Phone:

Date:

36. Known  
Investiga-  
tions:

Warner 1992  
Leone

37. Reports  
(Author  
& year):

Warner 1992  
Leone

38. Other Records?

☐ Yes  
☒ No  
☐ Unknown

39. If YES,  
type and  
location:

40. Collections?

☐ Yes  
☐ No  
☒ Unknown

41. If YES,  
give owner  
and location:

42. Artifact Conservation?

☐ Yes  
☒ Partial  
☐ No  
☐ Unknown

## BASIC DATA FORM

## 43. Maryland Register Status:

- ☐ Listed on register  
☐ Nomination pending  
☐ Determined eligible (formal)  
☐ Considered eligible (consensus)  
☐ Not eligible  
☐ Insufficient data

## 44. National Register Status:

- ☐ Listed on register  
☐ Nomination pending  
☐ Determined eligible (formal)  
☐ Considered eligible (consensus)  
☐ Not eligible  
☐ Insufficient data

## 45. Informant:

SSuzanne Sanders  
Address: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 337 E. Third St., Frederick MD  
Phone: 301-694-0428 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 46. Site visited

by: Suzanne Sanders  
Address: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., 337 E. Third St., Frederick MD  
Phone: 301-694-0428 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 47. Form filled

out by: Suzanne Sanders  
Address: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 337 E. Third St., Frederick MD  
Phone: 301-694-0428 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 48. Additional Comments:

## F. For Division of Archeology Use Only

## 49. Form transcribed

by: \_\_\_\_\_ 50. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 51. Form

checked by: \_\_\_\_\_

## 52. Entered on

computer by: \_\_\_\_\_

53. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 54. Form

updated by: \_\_\_\_\_

55. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 AP52

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a. ☒ domestic  
☐ industrial  
☒ transportation  
☐ military  
☐ sepulchre  
☐ unknown

- b. ☒ urban  
☐ rural  
☐ unknown

c. standing structure:

- ☐ yes  
☒ no  
☐ unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:

- ☐ yes  
☒ no  
☐ unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- ☒ artifact concentration  
☐ possible structure  
☐ post-in-ground structure  
☐ frame structure  
☐ masonry structure  
☐ farmstead  
☐ plantation  
☒ townsite  
☐ mill (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)  
☐ raceway  
☐ quarry  
☐ furnace/forge

other industrial (specify):

- ☐ road/railroad  
☐ wharf/landing  
☐ bridge  
☐ ford  
☐ battlefield  
☐ military fortification  
☐ military encampment  
☐ cemetery  
☐ unknown  
☒ other:  
Commercial

3. Ethnic Association:

- ☐ Native American  
☒ Afroamerican  
☒ Angloamerican  
☒ other Euroamerican  
(specify): \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Hispanic  
☐ Asian-American  
☐ unknown  
☐ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ☒ ceramics  
☒ bottle/table glass  
☒ other kitchen artifacts  
☒ architecture  
☒ furniture  
☒ arms  
☒ clothing  
☒ personal items

- ☒ tobacco pipes  
☒ activity items  
☐ human skeletal remains  
☒ faunal remains  
☒ floral remains  
☐ organic remains  
☐ unknown  
☐ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

White Saltglaze Stoneware (214)  
Tin Glazed Earthenware (650)  
Creamware (632)  
Pearlware (699)

Whiteware (604)  
Ironstone (401)  
Cut Nails (268)  
Wrought Nails (488)

Page 2  
HISTORIC DATA FORM

6. Features present:

☒ yes  
☐ no  
☐ unknown

7. Types of features present:

☒ construction feature  
☐ foundation  
☒ cellar hole/storage cellar  
☒ hearth/chimney base  
☒ posthole/postmold  
☐ paling ditch/fence  
☒ privy  
☒ well/cistern  
☒ trash pit/dump  
☒ sheet midden  
☒ planting feature

☐ road/drive/walkway  
☐ depression/mound  
☐ burial  
☐ railroad bed  
☐ earthworks  
☐ raceway  
☐ wheel pit  
☐ unknown  
☐ other:

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

☐ non-systematic surface search  
☐ systematic surface collection  
☐ non-systematic shovel test pits  
☒ excavation units  
☒ mechanical excavation

extent/nature of excavation: 20 Mechanized Trenches, 25 5x5' Excavation Units

9. Flotation samples collected:

☒ yes  
☐ no  
☐ unknown

analyzed:

☒ yes, by RCG & A  
☐ no  
☐ unknown

10. Soil samples collected:

☒ yes  
☐ no  
☐ unknown

analyzed:

☒ yes, by RCG & A  
☐ no  
☐ unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): Faunal, Ceramic

12. Additional Comments:

13. Form filled out by: Suzanne Sanders

Address/Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Frederick, MD 21701

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: \_\_\_\_\_

15. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Form checked by: \_\_\_\_\_

17. Entered on computer by: \_\_\_\_\_

18. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

19. Form updated by: \_\_\_\_\_

20. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX II**  
**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**



GOTT'S COURT  
FLOTATION SAMPLES  
WOOD & SEEDS  
18AP52

SS#	GENERAL TYPE	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PART	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
137CMBS							5	0.06	SMALL, POOR FRAGMENTS
**		EU 06					1	0.01	
10	WOOD	UNIDENT.			PURSELANE		1	0.01	
10	SEED	PORTULACACEAE	PORTULACA	SP.	AMARANTH		3	0.01	ABSENCE OF SEED COAT
10	SEED	AMARANTHACEAE					3	0.01	
10	SEED	UNIDENT.			MAIZE	CUPULE	2	0.01	
10	OTHER	GRAMINEA	ZEA	MAYS	MAIZE	GLUME	15	0.11	
10	OTHER	GRAMINEA	ZEA	MAYS					
**	Subtotal	**							
125-140CMBS							1	0.01	
**	TRENCH 08	FEATURE 0801B W1/2 LEVEL 01			TRUE HICKORY		1	0.01	
26	WOOD	JUGLANDACEAE	CARYA	SP.			2	0.01	
26	WOOD	RING POROUS					4	0.03	
26	WOOD	UNIDENT.							
**	Subtotal	**							
155-170CMBS							1	0.01	
**	TRENCH 08	FEATURE 0801B W1/2 LEVEL 03					3	0.01	
28	WOOD	RING POROUS					2	0.01	
28	WOOD	UNIDENT.					6	0.03	
28	WOOD	CONIFEROUS							
**	Subtotal	**							
185-200CMBS							2	0.01	
**	TRENCH 08	FEATURE 0801B W1/2 LEVEL 05					2	0.01	
29	SEED	UNKNOWN							
**	Subtotal	**							

GOTT'S COURT  
FLOTATION SAMPLES  
WOOD & SEEDS  
18AP52

SS#	GENERAL TYPE	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PART	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
** TRENCH 08			FEATURE 0801B W1/2 LEVEL 06	200-215CMBS					
30 WOOD	FAGACEAE	QUERCUS	SP.	RED GROUP		2	0.01		
30 WOOD	PINACEAE	PINUS	SP.	PINE		2	0.01		
30 WOOD	RING POROUS					6	0.02		
30 WOOD	UNIDENT.					2	0.01		
** Subtotal **							12	0.05	
** TRENCH 08			FEATURE 0801B W1/2 LEVEL 07	215-230CMBS					
31 WOOD	PINACEAE	PINUS	SP.	PINE		1	0.01		
31 WOOD	RING POROUS					1	0.01		
31 WOOD	UNIDENT.					2	0.01		
** Subtotal **							4	0.03	
** TRENCH 08			FEATURE 0801B W1/2 LEVEL 08	230-245CMBS					
32 WOOD	PINACEAE	PINUS	SP.	PINE		7	0.01		
32 SEED	UNKNOWN					1	0.01		
** Subtotal **							8	0.02	
** TRENCH 08			FEATURE 0801B W1/2 LEVEL 10	260-275CMBS					
34 WOOD	UNIDENT.					1	0.01		
** Subtotal **							1	0.01	
** TRENCH 11	EU 02	FEATURE 1103	LEVEL 06	112-122CMBS					
1 WOOD	NOT ANALYZED					11	0.16		
1 WOOD	PINACEAE	PINUS	SP.	PINE		9	0.35		

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SS#	GENERAL TYPE	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PART	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
					WHITE GROUP		9	0.25	
1	WOOD	FAGACEAE	QUERCUS	SP.			2	0.01	
1	WOOD	RING POROUS			GOOSEFOOT		3	0.01	
1	SEED	CHENOPODIACEAE	CHENOPODIUM	SP.			3	0.01	
1	SEED	SOLANACEAE					4	0.03	
1	OTHER	AMORPHOUS CARBON							
**	Subtotal	**					41	0.82	
**	TRENCH 11	EU 02	FEATURE 1103	LEVEL 07	122-132CMBS		25	0.17	
	2	WOOD	NOT ANALYZED				9	0.01	
	2	WOOD	PINACEAE	PINUS	SP.	PINE	6	0.04	
	2	WOOD	FAGACEAE	QUERCUS	SP.	RED GROUP	2	0.01	
	2	WOOD	RING POROUS				3	0.01	
	2	WOOD	UNIDENT.				2	0.01	
	2	SEED	CHENOPODIACEAE	CHENOPODIUM	SP.	GOOSEFOOT	1	0.01	
	2	OTHER	GRAMINEA	ZEa	MAYS	CORN	31	0.01	
	2	OTHER	AMORPHOUS CARBON						
**	Subtotal	**					79	0.27	
**	TRENCH 11	EU 02	FEATURE 1103	LEVEL 08	132-137CMBS		2	0.01	
	3	WOOD	FAGACEAE	QUERCUS	SP.	RED GROUP	2	0.02	
	3	WOOD	PINACEAE	PINUS	SP.	PINE	3	0.01	
	3	WOOD	UNIDENT.				1	0.01	
	3	OTHER	GRAMINEA	ZEa	MAYS	CORN	26	0.05	
	3	OTHER	AMORPHOUS CARBON						
**	Subtotal	**					34	0.10	

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SS#	GENERAL TYPE	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PART	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
** TRENCH 11	EU 02	FEATURE 1103	LEVEL 09	102-137CMBS					
4	WOOD	FAGACEAE	QUERCUS	SP.	RED GROUP		2	0.02	
4	WOOD	PINACEAE	PINUS	SP.	PINE		3	0.02	
4	WOOD	DIFFUSE POROUS					1	0.01	
4	OTHER	AMORPHOUS CARBON					8	0.01	
** Subtotal **							14	0.06	
** TRENCH 11	EU 09	FEATURE 1105		093-109CMBS					
8	WOOD	FAGACEAE	QUERCUS	SP.	RED GROUP		4	0.04	
8	WOOD	UNIDENT.					4	0.05	
8	SEED	CHENOPODIACEAE	CHENOPODIUM	SP.	GOOSEFOOT		6	0.01	
8	OTHER	AMORPHOUS CARBON					1	0.01	
** Subtotal **							15	0.11	
** TRENCH 13	EU 09	FEATURE 1306	POST HOLE	93-110 CMBS					
9	WOOD	FAGACEAE	QUERCUS	SP.	RED GROUP		2	0.01	
9	WOOD	ACERACEAE	ACER/BETULA		MAPLE/ BIRCH		2	0.01	
9	WOOD	RING POROUS					6	0.01	
9	WOOD	UNIDENT.					5	0.02	
9	SEED	AMARANTHACEAE	AMARANTHUS	SP.	AMARANTH		13	0.01	
9	SEED	EUPHORBIACEAE	EUPHORBIA	SP.	SPURGE		5	0.01	
9	SEED	UNKNOWN					1	0.01	
9	OTHER	AMORPHOUS CARBON					3	0.01	
** Subtotal **							37	0.09	

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SS#	GENERAL TYPE	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PART	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
**	TRENCH 13A	EU 24	FEATURE 1311	102-113CMBS					
11	WOOD	FAGACEAE	QUERCUS	SP.	RED GROUP		4	0.04	
11	WOOD	JUGLANDACEAE	CARYA	SP.	TRUE HICKORY		8	0.03	
11	WOOD	FAGACEAE	CASTANEA	DENTATA	AMER. CHESTNUT		1	0.02	
11	WOOD	PINACEAE	PINUS	SP.	PINE		2	0.01	
11	WOOD	UNIDENT.					4	0.01	
**	Subtotal	**					19	0.11	
***	Total	***					291	1.85	